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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Important Documents Before Congress.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now atrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the Slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes: and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against Slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial hand-bills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves; and, in the language of Gen. JACKSON, "to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public Press, by the proceedings of State and County Conventions, and by Abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlets and other forms, indorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the Slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the Slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance, I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or evil, on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of this office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute, the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Anti-Slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act; by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spake, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I belive never will pass, any act to exclude Slavery from those Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act, over the veto of the Governor, declaring that Slavery "is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the Judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of poperty. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate Territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then, indeed, would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible Territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the act of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the Courts, both State and National, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the Fugitive Slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State Court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitivv slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well-known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or other, under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the Fugitive-slave Law has been the law of the land from the days of WASHINGTON until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The Fugitive Slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present Administration; though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the Government. Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each become parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to Conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of Gen. JACKSON, who, in his message of 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. MADISON, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed State constitutions."

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States;" and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect Union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect Union" does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign Governments. It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws," and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or ships-of-war, in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, legislative, executive and judicial; and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States but "reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a Government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their Governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old Governments have been destroyed, and now new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it, by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is a revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath before God and the country "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal Officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, a District-Attorney, or a Marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute-book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his *posse comitatus*, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the Custom-house in Charleston; and should the Collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, "by the consent of the Legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* Government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other Department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "*authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State*" came up for consideration. Mr. MADISON opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally adverting to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it with a despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a Free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed the power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But I may be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began! It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The Slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President JEFFERSON by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. MADISON'S justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points.

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African Slave-trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring Republics, with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with our material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my Administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British Government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British Government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito Protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two Governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British Government, because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the War of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the Spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may actuate the Government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other Continental Powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened Government of the Emperor. In any event, our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

RUSSIA.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish Government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish Government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present Minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to $128,635 54, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognised, and the Spanish Government agreed to pay $100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining $28,635 54 was to await the decision of the Commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer, authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claims from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of the citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of Commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish Government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the Board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both Governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave-trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first NAPOLEON a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, ETC.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining Continental Powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-tsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this Convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our Minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for the purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our Minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the funds provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be enterely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese Government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our Minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian Minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present Minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Jeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

BRAZIL.

With the wise, conservative, and liberal Government

against the Government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the Minister Resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the Plenipotentiaries of that Republic, referring these claims to a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our Minister Resident to that Republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive Ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our Minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new Constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the Capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the Republic was assigned to Gen. ZULOAGA. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to Gen. MIRAMON.

Under the Constitution which had thus been adopted, Señor JUAREZ, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the Constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the Constitutional Party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the Capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the Republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the Constitutional Government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important seaports of the Republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the Constitutional Government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the Government of MIRAMON still held sway at the Capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. MARQUEZ ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of MIRAMON could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional Government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the Government of MIRAMON was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez Government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty and oppression of MIRAMON'S Government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The Constitutional Government would then ere this have been established at the City of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European Governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these Governments to deprive our neighboring Republic of portions of her territory—a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these Governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the Constitutional Government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent Minister to Mexico, and on the 4th January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still, I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary Government, existing under what is called the Topeka Constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the Territorial Government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka Government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command intrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the Marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a Constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a Slave or a Free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the Territorial Government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the Legislature and State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. The result was the triumph of the Anti-Slavery Party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka Government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton Constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of all the political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me, with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The Constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the Constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and intrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was persued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region and to furnish its subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309 79, and for the year ending June 30, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you, that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the Government, in all its branches—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465 46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71,901,129 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to $66,346,226 13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,009 26 with the interest upon it of $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. This sum, therefore justly chargable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, amounted to $3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the Departments for the year ending June 30, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE, &C.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my Administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific Railroad—of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th of March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November.

In my last Message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to summon Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual Messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an *ad valorem* duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The Treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which *ad valorem* duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the Custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the Custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system, has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the Custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our *ad valorem* system, such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the *ad valorem* duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the *ad valorem* duties of a tariff in equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of other fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of *ad valorem* duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to recommend, that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster-General details the circumstances under which CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster-General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter which he might carry. It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. VANDERBILT, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney-General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching Winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this district. They are eminently entitled to your consideration; especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WALLINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1860.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 1st day of July, 1859, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1860, the balance in the Treasury was		$4,339,275 54
The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1860 were as follows:		
For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859:		
From customs	$15,947,670 02	
From public lands	470,244 62	
From misc. sources	379,650 61	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	3,611,300 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	210,000 00	—20,618,865 85
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859:		
From customs	$10,785,849 93	
From public lands	445,535 36	
From misc. sources	149,392 76	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	4,064,500 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	60,000 00	—15,505,278 05
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860:		
From customs	$14,962,783 68	
From public lands	505,591 83	
From misc. sources	245,447 36	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	5,586,200 00	
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	1,110,000 00	—22,412,022 87
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860:		
From customs	$11,491,207 64	
From public lands	357,185 90	
From miscellan'us sources	236,273 58	
From treasury notes, per act Dec. 23, 1857	6,131,200 00	—18,215,867 12
Making the aggregate means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860		$81,091,309 43

The expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was as follows:

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859	$20,007,174 76
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1859	16,025,526 69
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860	20,377,502 70
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860	21,051,898 57
Which amount of	$77,462,102 72
was applied to the respective branches of the public service as follows:	
To civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services	$27,909,870 84
To service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	3,955,686 59
To service of War Department	16,409,767 10
To service of Navy Department	11,513,150 19
To the public debt	17,612,628 00
Exhibited in detail in Statement No. 1	$77,462,102 72

Deducting the expenditure for the fiscal year 1860 from the aggregate receipts during that year, there remained in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860, the balance of		$3,629,206 71
The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860, were:		
From customs	$16,119,631 22	
From public lands	281,100 84	
From misc. sources	318,857 98	—16,719,790 04
The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, 1861, are:		
From customs	$40,000,000 00	
From public lands	2,250,000 00	
From miscellan's sources	750,000 00	
From loan, authorized June 22, 1860	21,000,000 00	—64,000,000 00
Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year, 1861		$84,348,996 75

The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year—that ending September 30, 1860, were as follows:

For civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous services	$6,440,003 77	
For service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	1,079,575 24	
For service of War Department	5,352,771 42	
For service of Navy Department	2,979,676 89	
For payment of creditors of Texas, per act of Feb. 28, '55.	1,282 81	
For redemption of Treasury notes	375,400 00	
For interest on public debt	115,560 47	—16,543,472 50
The estimated expenditure from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according to the report of the Register, is		46,935,232 58
The loan of June 22, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the fiscal year 1861, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of Treasury notes—the amount of those notes and interest thereon, deducting $375,400 redeemed during the first quarter, as stated in the expenditure of that quarter, is		20,624,600 00
Making the aggregate expenditure, ascertained and estimated, for the current fiscal year 1861		$84,103,105 1
Which amount, deducted from the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of		$245,891 58

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditure for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, $46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective Departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice for many years past the sums drawn from the Treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be, therefore, fairly anticipated that should the operations of the Government proceed in their ordinary course, that at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditure of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1861, to that extent.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs	$60,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from public lands	3,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources	1,250,000 00
Estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1861	245,891 58
Aggregate estimated means for the fiscal year, 1862	$64,495,891 58
Estimated expenditure from permanent appropriations	$9,026,386 20
Estimated expenditure from balance of former appropriations not before required	12,198,112 62
Estimates now submitted by the Executive Departments for appropriation by Congress	46,539,227 29
Aggregate estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1862	$68,363,726 11
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, of	3,867,834 53

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the Treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that, instead of the above deficiency of $3,867,834 53, there will probably remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1862, a balance of about $8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditure for the present and next fiscal years may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was $59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included $4,446,009 26, to meet a deficiency in the Post-Office Department, produced by the failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill at the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress—thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, though, in point of fact, the service was rendered and the liability incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of $59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the Department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed $60,000,000 each—making the amount to be provided for, $120,000,000. The estimated means of the Treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, $63,348,996 75, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, $64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of $7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the Treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic, which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of $400,122,266, and the imports for the same period were $362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of $53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal, if not greater, than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things leaves no data upon which to make calculations—all the elements of prosperity are in existence—abundant crops with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments—and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country; they are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future development that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary, and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the Government, and preserve the public credit.

Already has the Treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed each day of an increased proportion of treasury notes, not yet due. The indications are, that such will, at least, for the present, continue to be the case; not only so, but in consequence of the failure of the bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due, and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the Department to carry on the operations of the Government, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on June 30, 1860, was $58,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to $19,690,500, as will appear by reference to the table No. 3, hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one million of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the Department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the Treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the Government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the Treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the Department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the Treasury notes that would fall due before Jan. 1, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at 5 per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the 5 per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of 3 per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promply complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the Department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered, on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of loan awarded to this last class of bidders is $1,099,000.

The question presents itself, what action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the Department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the Department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the Treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the Treasury notes past due rapidly coming in for redemption, but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the Government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the third section of the act, are contained in the statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding Treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold, in connection with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par, renders it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the Government. The condition of the Treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, *I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue.* I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the Department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such a source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the Treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it, except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the Government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the Treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means, the Department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the financial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and, until it is better known, no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties; and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy—either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt—I can only refer them, for the views of the Department, to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws prepared by the Department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the Department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditures in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the Department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and, with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connection, the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the *Harriet Lane*, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain that opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should at all events be adopted of substituting, as rapidly as possible, steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and, in my opinion, it should be promptly carried out, as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the Government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when, by a few simple modifications, the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the Director of the Mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was $22,673,192 21 in gold, and $3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was $23,447,283 35 in gold, and $3,250,636 26 in silver, together with $342,000 in cents.

The report

flour for the Navy which will bear exposure to hot climates. The sailor should also have his favorite tobacco specially prepared for his use.

MARINE CORPS, SURGEONS' AND PAYMASTERS' DEPARTMENTS.

The condition of these branches of the Navy have been hereofore reported, with a recommendation that they be made adequate to the wants of the service. They are only referred to for the purpose of calling to mind those recommendations, and to remark that nothing has since occurred to detract from the considerations on which they were based.

THE SQUADRONS

are disposed of as briefly as a matter of official record would permit. The vessels which have been connected with them during the past year, are enumerated, and their respective flag Officers and Commanding Officers named. The movements of the vessels are recorded, and such acts of protection extended as seem to require especial notice, have received it. The prompt action of Commander Poor is referred to, in giving the United States Consul at Rio Hacha a passage, in the *St. Louis*, to that port from Caracas, and immediately on arriving demanding an explanation of the causes which compelled the Consul to fly for safety, and of the indignities offered to the American flag by the revolutionary troops of Granada. Commander Poor required the flag to be hoisted at the flag staff of the Consulate, and saluted by the troops. Commander Barry, of the *Marion*, in March, 1860, was instrumental in saving from destruction the property of American residents at Kisembo, on the West Coast of Africa. He landed with a body of officers, sailors and marines, and established a guard at the factories of that place, which would have been destroyed by the natives had they not been thwarted by the guard. Commander Porter's prompt action in protecting the lives and property of American citizens during the late insurrection at Panama, by landing a force from the *St. Mary's*, is referred to; and Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Boyle is mentioned as having rendered active service on the occasion.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The movements of the Embassy from the day of its embarkation at Yeddo to that of its landing at Washington are briefly noticed, and also its departure from New-York in the *Niagara*. The arrival of the Japanese war steamer *Kandinmarrah*, which was sent to San Francisco by the Government of Japan to signalize the approach of the Embassy, is referred to, and also the prompt action of Captain Dunsingham in sending the facilities of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California, for repairing the *Kandinmarrah* and affording every comfort to her officers and crew until the vessel was again ready to receive them.

EXPLORATIONS.

A brief reference is made to the several expeditions in progress under direction of the Department, viz: the Chiriqui, under Capt. Engle; the Parana and Paraguay, under Commander T. J. Page, the Bhering Straits, which was successively under Captain Ringgold and Commander Rodgers; the Chili, under Lieut. Jas. M. Gilliss, and the survey of the route from San Francisco to China, under Lieut. Brooke.

Preliminary reports from Captain Engle, who has just returned from the Isthmus of Chiriqui, and Lieuts. Jeffers and Morton, and Dr. Evans, the geologist, are submitted. "These reports show that the harbors on both sides of the Isthmus of Chiriqui are unsurpassed; that in the opinion of Lieut. Morton it is entirely practicable to connect the harbors by a line of railroad adapted to commercial purposes, and that the coal found there is of excellent quality, and the supply inexhaustible." Complete reports from these officers will be transmitted to Congress at an early day. The Department cannot withhold from them its highest commendation for the zeal and energy with which they have executed their respective duties.

The explorations of the Parana and tributaries of the Paraguay have probably been completed. Some of the officers have already returned, and it is expected the men will return in the *Dolphin*.

An appropriation of $11,672 is asked to complete and engrave Charts of the Bhering Straits Expedition in the course of preparation by Commander Rodgers; and it is recommended that those of the expedition, whilst under Capt. Ringgold, be also published. That officer was assigned to the special duty in 1859, of preparing the results of the work conducted under his command, but Congress has yet made no provision for their publication. The sum of $7,700 is asked for that purpose.

The progress of the work under Lieut. Gilliss during the past year has been most satisfactory. A revision of the observations of this expedition, which has been a work of much labor and of great care, establishes the fact, that Valparaiso, and probably the whole coast of Chili (as laid down on the best charts, those of the British Admiralty), are 4 4-5 miles too far to the west, an error of much importance to navigators. The fourth volume will be ready for the press this winter, and the fifth at the close of next autumn, and the work will be completed.

The survey of the route between California and China was suddenly interrupted by the loss of the surveying vessel *Fenimore Cooper*. Lieut. Brooke returned to San Francisco in the Japanese war steamer *Kandinmarrah*, at the request of that Government, to aid in navigating the vessel across the Pacific. In July he began to prepare for publication the results of the survey, and is proceeding most satisfactorily.

The report closes with a summary of naval estimates, appropriations and expenditures. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount to $11,513,904 01, viz.:

For the Navy proper	$10,163,477 00
For the Marine Corps	667,570 05
All other objects	682,856 96

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Stuart, the Alleged Adulterer, on the Witness Stand—He Positively and Solemnly Denies Criminal Intimacy with Mrs. Burch—Interesting Scene in Court—The Meeting of Stuart and Mrs. Burch, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Naperville, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

To-day has been the most interesting of the eleven thus far devoted to the Burch trial. This afternoon has been given entirely to the evidence of David Stuart, the alleged seducer of Mrs. Burch, and all admit that he has passed the ordeal triumphantly. He came into Court in an evidently nervous state of feeling, his manner was wandering and excited, his eye restless, and his motions generally uneasy; but before he departed he resumed his wonted self-possession, his graceful bearing and polished manner, and left the stand with the triumphant air of victorious virtue.

Mr. Stuart is about forty-five years of age, with silvery locks, and a bushy beard of greyish hue; height about five feet ten, weight about 180 pounds; shoulders broad, form erect and manly, movements easy and graceful, and general appearance that of a man of excellent acquaintance with the world—and with himself. To me, his personal appearance seemed a cross between Dr. Augustus Rawlings and Mr. Tracy, the eminently benevolent Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house,—and by this I do not mean any disparagement of either of the gentlemen named. His high cheek bones, or overhanging brows, seem to imbed his keen eye—but his glance has none of the snakish look of most deep sunken eyes—with a firmly set mouth and classic nose, his features present a determined front that somewhat belies the sweet tones of his musical voice—such a persuasive, convincing voice, that one could hardly wonder that Mrs. Burch, Miss Fannie Burch, and Miss Spaulding should have pronounced him "fascinating"—he has the voice of the charmer. His prominent legal position—his known reputation for eloquence as a pleader at the Bar—his Congressional experience, (although unfortunately terminated by his vote for the Nebraska bill,) and his extensive intercourse with men of mark, have given him an effective address that excellent conversational powers in no way impair. A perfect gentleman in manners, educated, cultivated, good-natured and polite, he would seem, to the most superficial observer, to be well calculated to win the affections of an appreciative woman.

Mr. Stuart's eye kept wandering towards the door where Mrs. Burch was soon to enter, and when she did enter he rose to make room for her to pass, bowing lowly as he did so. Mrs. Burch met him with a glance of recognition. I thought I could detect a shade of embarrassment in both. She passed on to her accustomed seat, and he resumed his uneasy position,—toying with his watch-chain, stroking his beard, and otherwise nervously behaving himself. It was a scene of interest—the alleged adulterer and adulteress, within a few feet of the alleged injured husband, about to be confronted. And when Mr. Beckwith, with his usual imperturbability, said, "Mr. Stuart will take the stand," the crowded room seemed held in breathless suspense. Every eye watched him as he took the oath, and then turned to give his testimony, facing Mrs. Burch, who sat only fifteen feet distant.

For four hours Mr. Stuart answered the interrogatories as to his intimacy with the Burch family, explaining all the incidents that had been alluded to by other witnesses, minutely detailing the circumstances of his *tête-à-tête* on the days specifically mentioned in the confession of Mrs. Burch, as having been the occasions of his criminal intercourse. The only tremor in his voice was when he was asked the direct question as to whether he had been guilty of the crime charged, and then there was a sublime grace in the manner in which he raised his hand and upturned his face, replying: "*Never! Never! No help me God, nor any act that ever approached anything like it.* This he uttered with a solemnity and impressiveness that commanded universal silence.

His dignified and polished bearing throughout the whole examination, his chaste language, earnest manner, plausible explanations, and apparently spontaneous as well as prompt answers to all questions, seemed to impress all, while the solemnity of his allusions to the sickness of Mrs. Burch's brother, and her devotion to him until death, drew tears from many a manly eye. It was at this point in his testimony only that Mrs. Burch withdrew from him her earnest gaze, and then her eyes were suffused with tears—tears that were with difficulty suppressed when questions were asked involving her honor or her shame.

The testimony is subjoined.

ELEVENTH DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Court, after some preliminary conversation between Counsel, Mr. Beckwith said, "Mr. Stuart will take the stand." There was a general stir, and all eyes were fastened on Stuart as he made his way to the position assigned to witness, and held up his hand to be sworn in the usual form, by the Clerk, Mr. Gloss:

"You do solemnly swear by the everliving God, that the evidence you shall give in the case now on hearing before the Court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—so help you God."

Mr. Stuart assumed an easy position, resting his arm on the Judge's bench, and stroking his beard, when quiet had been restored, he testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Beckwith.—My name is David Stuart; I reside in Chicago; have resided there since the early Spring of 1836—the Winter of 1856, previously lived in Detroit, Michigan, since 1835; I am a lawyer; my office was opened from January 20, 1856; I did not go to Chicago to live until the Spring; when I first came to Chicago I was associated in business with John M. Douglas; that partnership continued until sometime in 1857; we were together the solicitors of the Illinois Central Road; Mr. Douglas withdrew, and I continued in the service of the Road ever since; my first office was, I think, No. 91 or 92 Dearborn-street; from the first of September, 1859 we took an office in George Smith's building; Mr. Douglas had an office and has still, at the Illinois Central Railroad depot.

Q.—Do you recollect of Mrs. Burch's ever visiting your office for any purpose? A.—Never, Sir, in my life, under any pretence whatever; I first became acquainted with Mrs. Burch in the Spring of 1856, upon the occasion of a public party given by Mr. Walker; I came to Chicago upon the inducement of being the solicitor of the Illinois Central Road; I was introduced to Mr. Walker and had occasion to defend him; immediately after that he gave a large party, and it was there that I was introduced to Mrs Burch.

Q.—By whom were you introduced to Mrs. Burch? A.—By her husband, Sir, at my own solicitation; I had known Mr. Burch, but not personally, before my arrival at Chicago; I do not recollect of the manner of my introduction to Mrs. Burch; he was an old acquaintance and friend of my father; Mr. Burch has been a stockholder of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road since; I do not know whether he was a stockholder at the time I was employed by the road; Mr. Burch's relations were intimate with the gentlemen who controlled that company, and I think it was through them that I became acquainted with Mr. Burch; when Mr. Burch introduced me to Mrs. Burch, I had known other members of the family—his sister; knowing Mrs. Burch by sight, and seeing her there, I asked her husband to introduce me; he introduced me as the son of Mr. Robert Stuart, his old friend; I think the next occasion of my seeing Mrs. Burch was perhaps in June or July, 1856; I was going East; Mrs. Burch, Mrs. Farnam and their children were on the steamboat; I introduced my family to them; they were going to Avon Springs; and having left my family to breakfast, I went with Mrs. Burch and Mrs Farman to the depôt; bought their tickets for them; the first I can remember of seeing Mrs. Burch next was either at Mr. Farnam's or Judge Dickey's party; the next occasion I saw Mrs Burch—I may have met her accidentally meanwhile—was on the occasion of a masquerade party at Rumsey's; I went with her and Mrs. Farnam; I recognized nobody until all were unmasked; a little past 9 or 10 o'clock I left the house; not enjoying the masquerade much, I stole out of the house and went to Mrs. Barnard's; I staid there from 10½ to 11 o'clock, and then went back to Rumsey's, and accompanied Mr. Burch, Mr. Joseph Turner and Mrs. Burch home; I was with Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnam mostly during the evening; I was a stranger in Chicago, and knew no one except Mrs. Kinsey there, except Mrs. Rumsey, to whom I was introduced; I cannot remember the exact time; I was at Springfield in the service of the Company during the session of the Legislature from within a few days after it commenced, till the session closed; there was a law passed at that session in which the Illinois Central Railroad was interested; the title of the law was "to amend the Charter of some company running through the lower part of the State;" it was in reference to the Murphysboro' Railroad Company; I was there at the approval of that bill and obtained a copy certified for the use of my Company; I think it was the 17th of February, 1857; I returned from Springfield at the close of the session; the law was put through on the eve of the session; have not the slightest idea of when the session closed; from the circumstances under which the bill passed, I judge it was at the heel of the session; it was February, 1857, when I returned; before the time of my return from Springfield, the only occasions I remember of calling at Mr. Burch's; their house was for a long time the only one in Chicago at which I called after I was sick at the Tremont House, the latter part of February until March; my wife and family came over to see me when I was convalescing; Dr. McVicar came to attend me; while I was sick a case in which I was counsel came up; you (Mr. Beckwith) were counsel on the other side; I was informed that the case was going on for trial; I sent for you, and you came to my room to tell me not to distress myself as the case was continued. (postponed:) at that time I had a very severe attack of bilious fever.

Q.—During your illness did Mrs. Burch ever come to your room? A.—Never, Sir, to my recollection; Mrs. Burch may have come to my room; she was very kind to me, and sent me delicacies through Mrs. Farnam; Mrs. Farnam and her husband used to come to see me; Mrs. Burch used to send me. I remember, little rolls and small pieces of butter stamped, and sweetmeats; Mrs. Burch never came to my room that I recollect; she may have come with Mr. and Mrs. Farnam.

Q.—Where you ever at Mrs. Burch's when a clock was unpacked? A.—No, Sir; after my recovery, when on a visit to Mrs. Burch, she showed me the clock, and two ornaments, on the back parlor table; I cannot say whether Mr. Burch was at home; he was not present that I remember; have not the slightest idea whether he was in town; I recollect meeting Mrs. Burch at Mrs. Farnam's parlor, at the Tremont House; I could not have been here at Mrs. Farnam's charity party—I was not in Chicago at the time; Mrs. Stuart came to Chicago when I was convalescing; she was here a few days; I was accustomed to go back and forth, as my coming here was a matter of experiment; I determined to have my family come here, and to take a house; that Fall Mrs. Stuart, after spending a few days in Chicago, went East, and spent the Winter there; I took a house in Chicago upon her return in May, 1858.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Burch during the Summer and Fall of 1857? A.—They were intimate and familiar; I never regarded them otherwise; I have done business for him; I supposed myself to be his general attorney; I think that relation commenced with the first business I had after I got to Chicago; I had long done the business of the house of J. H. Burch & Co; for a long time previous to the panic; during the panic I had constant and frequent consultations with Mr. Burch at that time; I could state a great many times, if you could mention the circumstances to direct my attention to them; I was in the habit of visiting Mr. Burch's house frequently; it was almost like home to me; it was about the only house in Chicago where I was intimate; I used to dine there and take tea there, and go in almost as I would have gone into my own sister's house, I was the most intimate visitor of the family—no, not their most intimate, but more intimate than anybody else except Mr. Farnam; I never suspected that my visits were unacceptable; I never suspected it; I recollect of being there on one occasion when Mr. Farnam called; I don't know when it was; it was one evening when Mrs. Burch was very ailing; she complained of being unwell, as I remember she was in undress—in *dishabille*—not dressed to receive visitors; she had on her every-day dress; I was received; I did not think it strange; I never was received there; I do not think I had been there half an hour when the door bell rang, and the servant looked in at the parlor door, and asked if Mrs. Burch would receive company. I said, "Say Mrs. Burch is engaged;" I was prompted to that because I was having a very agreeable conversation with Mrs. Burch—seeing her alone; at first I said to "Say Mrs. Burch was out;" then I think I said possibly, "Say engaged;" Mrs. Burch said, "You ought not to have told Margaret that story," and I said "Nonsense;" when the voice was heard at the door, Mrs. Burch said, "That is Mr. Farnam—I must not refuse him;" I said, "No, Madame;" when Mr. Farnam was gone, Mrs. Burch told Margaret she was sorry she had refused Mr. Farnam, and I said "No matter Margaret;" *I was not in the house half an hour that night*; she was ill and went to bed I suppose: I went off and did not obtrude myself; she was not well.

Q.—Do you recollect where you were on the 14th day of October, 1857, (one of the dates of the alleged visits to Mrs. Burch.) A.—Distinctly: I know it was the 14th of October, because I have subsequently arrived at sources of information as to the day, and I remember all the circumstances that transpired; I was in the Federal Court in the forenoon; I know why I was there, because I have since ascertained what transpired then; I remember all the other circumstances of the day; there was a cause in which I felt interested to be moved on the case of the Government against Asa, and I staid there until the matter was disposed of; I went out of there with Mr. Carpenter, or met him at the foot of the stairs; we took a walk; we went up to where the county fair was held; I was with Carpenter two or three hours, when we got back we hurried, because I was afraid that I would be late to fulfill an engagement that evening; when we got to the Tremont we met Ben. Bradley and Hugh Maher, in the Rotunda; I left these gentlemen standing talking together, and went up to Mr. Douglas' room; was there three-quarters of an hour before dinner was served; I dined with Mr. Douglas; John Brougham, the actor, and Dr. Egan were there; I asked Mrs. Douglas to go to the theatre that evening; and she went with me—we occupied a private box—to see Mr. Brougham act; we dined the next day, upon her invitation; Mr. Brougham was there; she said to me, "Shall we go again to night?" I said, "Yes; if you like;" she took out a five-dollar bill and gave it to the servant to get tickets; he returned with them in ten or fifteen minutes, and I accompanied her to the theatre that night; on Wednesday evening several gentlemen came into the box; Mr. Caulfield was one, and he walked home with Mr. Douglas behind me; we went up into their room and staid there half or three-quarters of an hour; John Brougham came in that evening; I did not leave the theatre during the evening; *I did not see Mrs. Burch on that day anywhere*; I cannot recollect as to the morning—before I went to the office—think I may have seen her; was accustomed to see her constantly in the street; I know I did not have an interview with Mrs. Burch that day; I was at the Court before ladies were accustomed to be abroad; I went to the United States Court, I think, during the morning session; the Court convened about ten.

Q.—Now, Sir, I ask you, *did you on that day, or at any other time, have any criminal intercourse with Mrs. Burch?* A.—(Solemnly)—*Never, so help me God, never on earth—nor any act* THAT EVER APPROACHED ANYTHING LIKE IT; usually when I went to that theatre I took a private box, but when I took seats in the theatre I bought them at the ——

At this point the examination was interrupted for the purpose of having the files of the Chicago *Times* identified.

Examination resumed—On the evening of the 14th of October "Pocahontas" was performed; Mr. Brougham is the reputed author; they played "The Gentleman from Ireland," and I think "Box and Cox."

Mr. Beckwith here exhibited the file of the Chicago *Times*, and proposed to question the witness as to his recollection of certain events that transpired on that day. While the lawyers and Court were discussing whether the witness should look at it, Stuart coolly took the book, laid it out on the Judge's desk, and, adjusting his spectacles, quietly looked over the papers.

Examination resumed—I do not recollect of purchasing tickets at the Tremont House on the 23d of December, 1857; the evening Mr. Farnam called at Mrs. Burch's house, I could not have remained over three-quarters of an hour or an hour; I met Mr. Burch the very next day after that; I had been instrumental in telling the servant not to admit Mr. Farnam, who was a favored guest; and I saw it annoyed Mrs. Burch; I told Mr. Burch to tell Mr. Farnam that I had told the girl to say she was not in; I met her walking with Mr. Farnam, and kept my eye on her until she parted from him; I then went in pursuit of her and caught up; I asked her if she had told Mr. Farnam and if he was offended; she said she had and that he was not; that she had explained the matter to him; the first I recollect of seeing Mr. Burch after that was upon Christmas day; I remember a that time the buggy broke as I was getting out, and let me down, getting my clothes dirty; I remember when Mr. Burch came home he brought a pair of rubber shoes; Mr. Burrill accompanied me to the house on Christmas day; I think Mr. Horace Turner was there; I gave Mrs. Burch a book; it was either a Munich or Dresden gallery of paintings; I recollect a conversation with Mr. Burrill about an alleged discovery by Miss Spaulding of me with my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I have read the testimony of Mary Spaulding as to my having been surprised by her while in the act of having my arm around Mrs. Burch's waist; I have no recollection of anything that transpired between Mrs. Burch and myself upon which Miss Spaulding could base such a story; I have things to explain which I can do to justify myself and this lady; when Mr. Burrill related the conversation to me I told him it was a base fabrication, without any foundation in the world; that caused a cessation of my visits; I was unwilling that this lady should have her name associated with mine in that manner—especially as to a guest in her house; I did not visit the house from the Spring of 1857 until 1859; last Fall I met Mrs. Burch in the street; she informed me that Burrill had told her that Mary Spaulding had told him that she surprised me in the room with my arm around her waist; I was very much surprised that Mrs. Burch knew this; I had never mentioned it to her; I told her that Burrill told me two years ago, and that I had told him that it was a base fabrication; that there was not a syllable of truth in it—no foundation in it whatever; that I could not conceive that this lady could have made such a statement about Mrs Burch and myself, when I had always treated her with the greatest consideration; Mrs. Burch told me then that the story was not without some foundation; I asked her how? she asked me if I did not recollect the circumstance; she then told me that upon one occasion, not as it has been stated, but when I was trying to get a port-monnaie or reticule from her, or something of that sort—Miss Spaulding opened the door and came in, and then she thought she had a surprised expression of face, and Mrs. Burch remembered that after I had left, and they had gone up stairs, she had talked with Miss Spaulding and explained it to her, and that Miss Spaulding had seemed satisfied, and she thought she would not have said such a thing; I did say at that time that I thought Miss Spaulding was no friend of Mrs. Burch; I said some other things with reference to Miss Spaulding; I felt that it was exceedingly ungenerous from her towards Mrs. Burch and myself; I heard no more about this; heard no more until Nov. 28, 1859, the day that the verdict was rendered in the Bates case; that was on Monday; Mrs. Burch was there with son e other ladies and her husband; in a casual conversation with Mrs. Burch I thought she was reserved and displeased in her manner; I asked her if she was well; she said, "I have something for you;" I said, "give it me;" she said, "no, nothing, I will before I go;" going out of the house, on the stairs (the lower stairs), I walked at the side of Mrs. Burch, and she handed me the note which I put in my pocket; I did not read it until I got home; there was no secrecy about her giving it—no turning aside as she slipped it into my hand; she did not do it so as to attract the attention of anybody; it was quietly handed to me, so that people would not observe it; I cannot say, except that it was handed to me in that way; after I had read it I felt that the note concerned Mr. Burrill as well as myself; I sought several opportunities during the evening to show the letter to him, but as there were too many persons about, I left the letter with him, and he returned it to me the next morning at my office; I told him not to show it to Mr. Burch, although I thought it was but right that I should show it to him, as it concerned him as well as it did me; [letter shown;] that is a copy of the letter; I first saw it when I heard of the difficulty with Mr. Burch's family; I heard of that on Saturday night.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to read the copy of the letter.

Mr. Miller objected.

The Court admitted the letter.

Mr. Beckwith read the letter which upbraids Stuart and Burrill as having formed a plot to ruin her, (Mrs. Burch.) The theory of the defence is, that no guilty woman could have written such a letter. It is as follows:

MRS. BURCH TO DAVID STUART.

I could not believe that what Mr. B. told me Miss S. had said, was true, and I could not rest till I had satisfied my own mind, for it seemed to me impossible that, after all my kindness she could be false to me. I have received a letter from her, from which it appears that *she* never said any such thing. She says: "I said to him, 'Isaac, you do wrong to be carrying messages from Mrs. B. to Mr. S.—you ought not to do so,' at which he *smiled*, as if mad no reply."

Mr. Burch sometimes repeated to me expressions which *he said you had asked*, which were of a flattering and complimentary character, and which I *then* supposed were sincere. I did not *then* know nor suspect that you had said them with the intention or expectation of having them repeated to me, but my eyes are now open. I can now see that I was intended to be made the victim of a plot too shocking to mention, and that Mr. Burch, whom I supposed to be my friend, was in real ty assisting you in your plans. Again she says: "At another time I said to him, 'Isaac, how would you like your wife to be writing notes to a gentleman, and carrying on such an affair with him?' What would you do?' To which he replied, 'I would shoot him like a dog.'"

This is the language of a man whom I believed to be a friend I could trust, but who now seems to me to have been consulting with you to accomplish my ruin. I cannot tell you how it has shocked and distressed me, thus to be forced to believe and realize that you, in whose honor I reposed so much confidence, and trusted so entirely, could have been so false and deceitful—that *you* could ever have conceived a scheme or harbored a thought to my injury.

I am not willing *now* to think so badly of you, or that such a thing was possible; but you *must* see that it is enough to give me just occasion for suspicion and indignation. I can see it in no other light than that your object was to make me the victim of a plot too dreadful to think of and that *he* was aiding you. At least, it looks very dark, and I trust you will be able to explain it.

Testimony of Stuart continued.—I had a conversation with Mrs. Burch upon the succeeding Friday about the letter; I commenced to write a reply; I had written once nearly three sheets of foolscap, going over the history of my acquaintance with her—showing how unjust this imputation was; as I was going down stairs I met Mrs. Burch at the foot of the stairs, standing in the street; she did not beckon me to come down; my room was in the rear; she never beckoned me from my office; *she never did in her life, on any occasion, beckon me to come down—from any office*; she could not beckon me; [Mr. Stuart illustrated, by looking over the Judge's bench, how difficult it was to see a person in the front window, and that it was impossible for Mrs. Burch to have beckoned to him in the manner described by Miss Fannie Burch unless Mrs. Burch had been on the other side of the street.]

Stuart's testimony continued.—I met Mrs. Burch in the street and she expressed a desire to talk with me about the letter, and I did not wish to speak about it; Miss Fannie Burch was with her, but Mrs. Burch sent her to make some purchases, and said she wished me to go with her; walked on with her to Clark-street, and then came to the street this side of hers; and there I stood a moment; she said that she felt bad about that dreadful letter; that when she had let it go out of her hand she would have given anything to have it back; she said she had received a letter from Miss Spaulding in which she said she had never told Mr. Burrill; I think she had made her believe that I had said this to Mr. Burrill, and that Miss Spaulding had made her believe that this was only got up between Burrill and I to ruin her, and that she had written this letter to me under this impression; I discussed the probability of such a story; how absurd it was; she desired that I should forgive it; she asked me to go in, but I refused; she asked me repeatedly to go in, but I persisted in refusing, and we walked down the avenue; we walked two squares or the reabouts alone, and came round by the Clifton House; there I bid her good-bye, and left her and went home; I did not on that occasion give the contents of the letter I had written; she said she wanted no reply—that she simply wanted to explain this thing to me; when I went home, having had this conversation, wishing to forget the whole thing, I tore up her letters and my reply, and put them in the stove; I remember, in 1857, being in the grapery with Mrs. Burch—the occasion that this Layton swears to; I was showing Mrs. Burch how the little Summer shoots should be taken off, so as not to let them take from the strength of the vine; I did not see him on that day; he never spoke to me in his life; I don't know the man from Adam; I recollect being at Mr. Burch's house when Mr. Joseph Turner was sick; Mr. Burch informed me that Mr. Turner had the typhoid fever; I proffered my services, and he thanked me; the next day Mr. Isaac Burrill told me that Mr. Burch requested him to have me take care of Mr. Turner; I did so as the young man liked me, even through his delirium; Mr. Burch was there all the time; I have read the published evidence of Miss Fannie Burch as to Mrs. Burch's hastily throwing down a letter as Fannie came in after going down to get some ice; and that I put the paper in my pocket; *I have no recollection of any such circumstance*; I do not pretend that Miss Fannie Burch told a lie; this young man was dying (solemnly) from the moment I put my foot in the house; there was nothing but death in the house; Mrs. Burch's devotion was untiring; I have no recollection of any such incident—never in the world; I remember being in the house in the Fall of 1859, when Mrs. Burch had Margaret bring the child; I recollect calling when Mr. Burch was gone to Burlington, and *learning at the house* that he was gone; I did not know it before; on the evening of the same day I was at this Halloween party at Boyd's.

Q.—Did you on that morning take liberties with Mrs. Burch? A.—*No, Sir*; (solemnly and with emphasis:) *No, Sir; once for all I never took any license of any description with Mrs. Burch, of any indelicate character; I never took a license of any description with her; ask that question once for all*; details I do not care for; there was no conversation between Mrs. Burch and I as to my returning to Mrs. Burch's house that night; *no, Sir; no, Sir; no, Sir*; I recollect very well where I was on the evening following Hallowe'en; I had to go up to see a person perhaps three-quarters of a mile; we rode up in the cars; Mr. Burrill, at my request, walked in front of the house until I came out; this was on Tuesday evening; when I came out I whistled for him, and walked up and down in search of him, and I met him as I was going back; I went in with him to Doty's Billiard Room; I went out with him to go home after we got tired, and went over and took supper; must have taken an hour; arrived home after midnight; it could not have been earlier than twelve o'clock; that was the next evening after the party at Boyd's; as I was going to dinner that day a carriage hauled up nearly opposite Cook's; I did not observe it at first; I heard a voice say: "How d'ye do;" I looked, and found it was Mrs. Burch; she said she would drive me home; I said I was going to get some oysters to take home; she said she was going to get some for herself; she gave me a bill, and I got some oysters for her and myself and put them in the carriage; it was an open barouche; she drove me a part of the way home, but I would not let her drive me all the way, as it was time the coachman had put the horses up.

Q.—Did you that night go down in front of Mrs. Burch's house? A.—No, Sir; I went where I have stated with Mr. Burrill, and went to bed at the proper time; I saw Mrs. Burch all the evening at Mr. Boyd's; I did not accompany her home.

Q.—Did you, on that evening, make an appointment with her to meet her the next day anywhere? A.—I do not know, Sir; I did not meet her except incidentally; there was nothing said about my seeing her at her house the next day; not that I remember, Sir; I do not remember where I was the next day—have no minute on my book; I think I was alone when I met Mrs. Burch on Clark-street; Oh, yes! Ebenezer Peck was with me—yes, he was.

Q.—Do you know where you were on the evening of the Historical Society meeting at Mr. Brown's? A.—I did not go out of my house; in the earlier part of the evening Mr. Burrill came; we dined at half past six or seven, and shortly after dinner Walter Peck came in; he was a friend of Mr. Long; Peck called for Long to fulfill some engagement; in the course of half an hour they came back, and Long said that the Misses Barry had gone to the meeting of the Historical Society; Mr. Long, Mr. Peck, Mr. Burrill and myself played cards all the evening; I made some whiskey punches that evening; when I first heard of the confession. Long was present; he said, "I know better than that," and then referred to that night—the 29th of November; I think you (Mr. Beckwith) showed me the first copy of the confession a couple of weeks after Mrs. Burch left home; after Mr. Sedgwick's return from Albany: I remember the evening of my calling when I was standing in front of the register; Mrs. Burch went out to see some one who called; Mrs. Burch came in and said she had put my coat on the radiator, where it would get warm and comfortable when I went out; Mrs. Burch did not, as I remember, say where the rest of the family had gone; I recollect being at Mr. Burch's on New-Year's day; there were a great many persons present—some ten or fifteen; I do not remember anything that transpired beyond the ordinary New-Year's visits; I remember Mrs. Burch's going out when I went out; she caught hold of my coat—that was perhaps what the girl saw; she called me back to tell me something—asking me to come there on the Tuesday evening after; Mr. Merrick went out of the house at the time, and she said, "Now, Mr. Merrick, you remind him of it, will you—don't forget it;" when Mrs. Burch did that I leaned down, and I thought, and have said since, that I thought I kissed her—upon refreshing my recollection I think I did not kiss her, but made some demonstration towards it, and Merrick said, "Well, I guess it is New-Year's. I have as good a right as you;" she said, "Stop, Mr. Merrick," and pulled away from me; it was a trivial thing, and meant as gallantry or badinage; did not mean anything; I don't remember whether it was that day or not that Mrs. Burch gave me my ring; it is true that one night my ring was used in the play of the ring on the string, and that Mrs. Burch kept it and subsequently gave it to me; I don't recollect anything about an orange tree; there was no concealment about her giving me the ring, or anything else; there were fifteen or twenty persons there; I remember the night that Mr. Neef was there; my recollection is that when I went in Neef was there—that Mr. Burch was not there; Miss Fannie Burch was there, and I think Miss Lizzie Burch; that I did go into the library, and that Minnie was there; whether I saw Mrs. Burch before I went into the library I cannot say; but I do recollect one evening going into the library and the child being there—my sitting down and talking with her a little before I went into the other room—when there was company there; *I have no recollection of going out to the vestibule door for any purpose; I did no such thing, Sir*; I recollect being there one evening in the Fall of 1859, when some fruit was brought in—something about it; Mr. Burch was there one evening when I had fruit; don't recollect anything of the circumstances; I did not receive a note other than the one I have mentioned.

Q.—Did you ever receive a card saying, "the young ladies have gone to the theatre—you understand?" A.—No, Sir; I did not receive any such card, or anything like it; on Christmas Eve, of 1857, I was at the Tremont House nearly all the evening; the proprietors gave a party to their servants, that was attended by nearly all the boarders; I was at the party, and danced with three or four of the girls; they were nice, respectable girls; one of them had taken care of my room all the time I had been there; I danced with her and Julia, the parlor girl, and with Jessie; I was up in the card-room; saw Mr. Burnam, not in my room, but in his room, to try on a pair of boots; it was there I told him that I was going to dance with Katy; I went out and bought a pair of boots, and put them on in the room back of the office; I remember all the circumstances of the card party, and of their amusing themselves at my expense; except to go out and get those boots, I was not out of the house; I recollect being at Mrs. Burch's one morning when Mrs. Putney called; I was out in the grapery; was sitting in the parlor when the Farnam boys called; Mrs. Burch did not wish to see them, and told the girl to say she was out, and, to make it true, went out into the grapery; that was the first time I had ever seen this new grapery; that was the time the man saw me in the grapery; I think that was when Mr. Burch was gone to Burlington; we were sitting by the parlor window first; then we went down into the grapery, among the plants, for ten or fifteen minutes; when we came in we sat upon the steps half or three-quarters of an hour; don't recollect of being in the parlor after that; from the position of those steps, any one in any part of the green-house or grapery could see us—any one outside in the barn could look through the glass; I recollect of calling one morning in 1857, when the girl was cleaning the front parlor; I was shown into the back parlor; don't recollect the servant coming and making an inquiry for a book; I recollect being there one evening when Miss Spaulding and Fannie Burch were expected; I stayed pretty late, and we whiled away the time playing checkers; that was not the night that Joseph Turner was expected; I was going down for the ladies, but Mrs. Burch said there was no need of it; I think I went away with Jo Turner; can't say how long that was before Mr. Farnam called; I remember very well the night that I and Mrs. Burch went out of the library window; Hubbard and Boyd were in the parlor, and Mrs. Burch did not wish to see them; she asked me to go to Mrs. Farnam's with her; the parlor door was open, and the girl offered to shut it; Mrs. Burch wanted to go out without letting the young men see her, and so as not to attract attention, we went out of the window; you step out directly on the piazza; we could have got out of the house by shutting the parlor door, or by the side door from the library, by the little door, where I was discovered kissing Mrs. Burch; we stayed three-quarters of an hour or an hour at Mr. Farnam's; when I came back with her I did not go in; I have read the original deposition of Margaret O'Hara—at least a copy; that side door where the kissing is said to have occurred, is commanded by two windows, servants' windows, of the adjoining house, Mr. S. B. Walker's; nothing can be done at that door that cannot be seen from those windows most as well as in the street; *I did not kiss Mrs. Burch there; I did not attempt it*; I may have likely put my hand to her back as she passed in, and the girl may have seen it; *nothing which I would not have done at the front door or at the church door*; I recollect being at Mrs. Burch's house when Mr. Burch brought home a telegraph of the death of Mrs. Pruyn; all my visits at that time were visits of condolence; my recollection is that I never was in Mrs. Burch's bedroom or in any other bedroom without Mr. Burch's knowledge; at the time of Mr. Turner's death I deeply sympathized with her at that time; independently of those which I have spoken of, Mrs. Burch never wrote me any notes or letters; I cannot state the contents of her occasional notes; I suppose they were invitations to tea or dinner, or apologizing for not going somewhere that we had proposed to go; no improper notes or letters; one note was brought to my house by the servant; it was addressed to my wife, asking for a pattern of a child's cap; the notes were never preserved; I do not know what became of them—they may have been burned up or destroyed at the time; I think I have written Mrs. Burch one or two, or three notes; do not recollect the times or subjects; I was intimate with Mrs. Burch, and if I wanted to communicate with her by note I did so; never sent any notes of any consequence; they were on trivial subjects; recollect being at a concert with Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Mr. Banks; young Mr. Corning was there; Mr. Burch bought the tickets; I was at Mr. Burch's house, and they handed me one ticket—perhaps more than one; I first heard of this difficulty the Saturday after Mrs. Burch left; the Monday while the trouble was going on I sent them a season ticket.

Mr. Miller objected.

I did not call to see Mrs Burch the Friday before she left; I did call once and leave a note that I wrote in the library for Mrs. Burch; Mr. and Mrs. Burch were absent; I left the note with Minnie; the circumstances of the note that Mrs. Burch wrote me, and that Mr. Burrill copied, I communicated to my friends as soon as I heard of the difficulty; I went among my friends and showed them this note and told them about it; I gave a full account of the circumstances of writing this note to my friends;

Q. Did you give a full account of this history, or any part of it, or the contents of the letter to Messrs. Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, and employ them as your counsel?

Mr. Miller objected; that it could have no possible bearing on the case.

The Court admitted the question, and a very long, and tedious discussion took place between Court, counsel and the witness on the subject. It appeared, from the whole matter, that Mr. Stuart had spoken of this case to Messrs. Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, (now Mr. Burch's counsel, as his friends, and that he considered them retained to defend himself from the aspersions cast upon him in this case; that he had held conversations with Messrs. Walker, Van Arman and Dexter, and shown them some of his ev

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PUTNAM—WHIRLIGIG HALL DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ROSE BLUSH—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S. Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President's Message was delivered to both Houses of Congress yesterday at noon, and we print the document in full elsewhere. In the House, after the reading of the Message had been concluded, Mr. SHERMAN moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, however, desiring to present a resolution, the motion was withdrawn, and the resolution read. It provided that so much of the Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, moved an amendment, rehearsing the causes of difficulty, and proposing that the Committee be instructed to report by bill, or by amendment to the Constitution, and more particularly as to whether any further legislation is necessary to insure a more prompt compliance with that provision of the Constitution relating to the rendition of fugitives from service or labor. Mr. BOTELER, however, declined to accept Mr. MCCLERNAND'S amendment, and also one offered by Mr. SHERMAN, proposing that the Committee be limited to fifteen. At the suggestion of several members Mr. BOTELER modified his resolution by striking out the words "with leave to report at any time;" after which Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, proposed an amendment, which was also rejected, pledging the members to sustain the Union at all hazards. The ground of objection to this resolution was that Mr. BOTELER'S resolution was distinctively before the House. After various other suggestions, none of which were thought available, a vote was taken on Mr. BOTELER'S proposition, and it was adopted, 145 to 38. Before the vote was announced, a number of Southern members, who had not voted, gave their reasons for declining, which were generally that their States had called Conventions to consider the same questions proposed to be discussed by the Committee, and that the people would decide them for themselves. Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, went further, however, and declared that his State was out of the Confederacy, except as to the mere form, and that therefore her delegation took no interest in the question. The House did nothing else of importance, and adjourned at 3 o'clock. In the Senate, after the reading of the Message, Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in moving its publication, opened the discussion upon the disunion question, and expressed strong secession views. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, followed him in a strong Union speech. The remarks of both gentlemen are given in full elsewhere. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

There is not much new from the South relative to the Secession movement. A dispatch from Alabama states that the disunion feeling is rapidly gaining ground, and that one-half the counties will be represented fully by disunion delegates. The Grand Jury of the Federal Court in Montgomery, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nuisance. From Charleston, S. C., we learn that the moderate tone of the President's Message has taken the people by surprise—they expected him to talk more of coercion.

The collection of Republican politicians in Albany yesterday was very large, called together by the meeting of the Presidential electors and the Republican State Committee at the same time. The electors assembled and organized at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, choosing Ex-Gov. KING President. The College then adjourned until this morning, when the vote of the State will be officially declared. The State Committee met in the evening, and adopted a series of resolutions reaffirming the position of the Republican Party. The Committee will meet again this morning.

The election passed off yesterday very quietly—the day was stormy and the vote was very light. Of the Aldermen elected five are Democrats and four are Republicans, so that the new Board will stand thirteen Democrats to four Republicans. Of the Councilmen elected it is impossible to speak, at the hour our first edition goes to press. The new Board of School Commissioners will probably stand about the same as the present Board.

Our special report to-day of the proceedings of the Burch trial, includes a detailed statement of the testimony of DAVID STUART, the most interesting and important of the evidence thus far submitted to the jury. Mr. STUART, it will be seen, gives the most solemn and emphatic denial to the principal charges in this case, so far as he is concerned, and he supports this denial by very clear and explicit statements of the circumstances of the case. As might naturally be expected this testimony produced a very decided effect upon the spectators, and will unquestionably have great weight with the jury. This protracted and most remarkable trial is drawing to a close, and its result will be looked for with general interest.

The Stock Market opened weak yesterday, but without much business being done before the receipt of the President's Message, after which prices were lower, closing 75 for New-York Central, 69 for Missouri's. The demand for Money at Bank was larger than on previous Discount day at the leading Banks. Exchange closed dull for the *Africa*, 104@105.

Business was generally spiritless. Lower prices were accepted for Flour and Corn, yet transactions were restricted. The principal holders of Wheat were reluctant to make any further important concessions to buyers; and light sales were effected. Cotton, Sugars, Molasses, Provisions, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Oils and Spices were inactive. The public sale of Rio Coffee passed off tamely, and at reduced figures. Rice was in demand. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. Rates on freight were firmer.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was fully supplied with beeves yesterday, but the greater portion of them were of inferior quality. The storm of snow and rain was unfavorable to trade, but sellers manifested a strong disposition to get rid of their cattle, and a fair proportion of the 4,000 offered were disposed of generally at rather lower rates than obtained last Tuesday. Except in one or two instances, 9c. ₩ lb. was the top price for very good, but not extra cattle; 8c. for fair, and 7c. down to 5½c. for poor and common sorts. Dealers were disposed to call it a very hard market for ordinary stock, and the prospect for to-day does not look flattering for owners. Poultry is abundant and too cheap to please cattle owners.

SUPPRESSION OF THE JOHN BROWN MEETING IN BOSTON.—The solid men of Boston have taken a very likely way to give importance to a mere handful of fanatics who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by notoriety, no matter how procured or at what cost of personal humiliation. The few foolish white and colored men who sought to air their eloquence on last Monday in the Tremont Temple, must feel exceedingly flattered by the immense fuss and excitement which attended their attempted demonstration. They would have wilted into perfect collapse under the severe regimen of being let alone; but the misguided conservative enthusiasm of the Trimontane City has been betrayed into conferring on the actors in this ridiculous farce a semblance of that crown of martyrdom to which all such characters aspire as a stock-in-trade for future operations. The homœopathic regimen of being severely let alone has, in all countries and ages, been found the most efficacious for the cure of fanatical eruptions; while the heroic or allopathic treatment of suppression by force has everywhere evinced a tendency to inflame the disordered condition of the body politic, and produce more dangerous and acute symptoms at some future time.

The President on the Crisis.

The country has now the benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN'S advice on the political crisis. The Message is out, and discusses the subject at length. The document will scarcely reward the anxiety which has awaited its appearance. There are many things in it which are true, and some which are new; but its true things are not new, nor are its new things true. It is probably the most elaborate effort Mr. BUCHANAN has ever made to appear bold without taking any risks, and firm without the necessity of proving his firmness. It is possible that it may tranquillize the country, but if so, the disturbance of the public peace is much less serious than has generally been supposed. True to his partisanship, if true to nothing else, Mr. BUCHANAN attributes the entire responsibility for existing public evils to the Northern States,—and it is they alone who are to make sacrifices of position and principle for their removal. The immediate peril, Mr. BUCHANAN says, arises not from refusals to surrender fugitive slaves, nor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories,—but from the imminent danger of slave insurrections. There is no longer any feeling of security around the family altar;—and if this goes on much longer, the President wisely remarks, separation will be unavoidable. We suspect the people of the South will not thank Mr. BUCHANAN for this definition of their dangers. They deny the existence of any such state of things as he describes. Their slaves were never more contented or more loyal,—and they even declare their readiness to put arms in their hands to aid in repelling anticipated inroads of barbarians from the North. The fact, moreover, that all the great slave insurrections which have ever occurred, took place before the agitation of the Slavery question commenced, would indicate some flaw in the President's logic. With still more glaring injustice and want of truth, Mr. BUCHANAN charges the people of the North with seeking to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States,—saying that all the Slave States have ever desired is "to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way." It may suit the President's purposes thus to ignore the most conspicuous facts of our recent political history,—but it is scarcely becoming his position, or the character for fairness and truth which that position ought to imply.

The President is quite confident, in spite of all this, that disunion is not likely to take place just yet. The election of any man to the Presidency does not, in his judgment, afford any just cause for dissolution, nor should mere apprehensions of a contingent danger arising from his Administration, lead to such a result. The President must, from the very nature of his office, be conservative; nor is it probable in the present instance that Congress will enact any laws impairing the rights of the South in their slaves. Thus far no authority except that of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has denied to slaveholders the right to take their "property" into the Territories,—and that Act will speedily be set aside by the action of the Supreme Court. The enactment of Personal Liberty bills by several of the States is declared to be a gross invasion of Southern rights; and the President expresses the belief that, "unless the State Legislatures repeal these unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments without unnecessary delay, *it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.*" We regret to find the preservation of the Union made thus absolutely dependent upon what we must consider a very remote contingency. We do not doubt the willingness of all the States concerned to abolish those laws, the moment the Fugitive Slave law shall be divested of those obnoxious and offensive features which provoked their enactment. Upon this view of the case, however, Mr. BUCHANAN does not think it worth his while to bestow the slightest attention. On the contrary, he presently recommends that, instead of being amended, the Fugitive Slave Law be incorporated into the Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN next comes to the great question of Secession:—and upon this subject, down to a certain point, his remarks are remarkably sound.

In the first place, he denies utterly the principle that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union at will. Such a position, he says, would render our Confederacy a mere rope of sand,—whereas it is, as he shows by a very clear and conclusive argument, a substantial Government,—perfect in all its forms, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the subjects to which its authority extends, and armed with force to execute its laws. The right of secession can only exist as the right of revolution.

In the next place, Mr. BUCHANAN recognizes the duty of the Executive to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed,—and "from this obligation," he says, "he cannot be absolved by any human power." But if it should become "impracticable" to do this,—through the "resignation of all the officers of the Government," as it is at this moment in South Carolina,—he does not see what he can do about it. He must apply to Congress for more power. And this brings him,

In the third place, to say that he does not think Congress has any right to give him that power! He finds no authority in the Constitution for Congress to "coerce" a State into remaining in the Union. The question fairly stated, he says, is:

> "Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, *it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.* After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government."

It seems incredible that any man holding a high official position should put forth such an argument. It is not a question of war at all,—nor is it a question between the State and the Federal Government. It is simply a question of *obedience to the laws of Congress*,—and the obligation rests upon the individual citizens of the State. It is their duty to obey those laws, and the State has no authority to release them from such obedience, because the Federal Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared by the Constitution itself to be the supreme law of the land—"anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The Government has precisely the same power to enforce every law of Congress in South Carolina, that it has to enforce the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts. Mr. BUCHANAN does not invoke the war-making power in the one case—why should he in the other?

As to the wisdom of exercising this power of compulsion, that is quite another question, and depends upon a great variety of circumstances. We have no space for its discussion now. But the surrender of the power itself, or the denial of its existence, is simply an act of moral and official cowardice on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, much more worthy of his character than of the position he holds.

The President suggests that an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution will settle this whole controversy, if only it can be so made as to include the following points:

> "1. An express recognition of the *right of property in slaves* in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist.
>
> 2. The duty of *protecting this right in all the common Territories* throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.
>
> 3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of *the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law enacted for this purpose*, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void."

In other words the President thinks that the South will remain in the Union, if they can only secure constitutional guarantees for everything they claim. We think he is quite right. Possibly they will conclude to do so on somewhat lower terms.

The Message, in our judgment, is an incendiary document, and will tend still further to exasperate the sectional differences of the day. It backs up the most extravagant of the demands which have been made by the South,—indorses their menace of Disunion if those demands are not conceded,—and promises the seceding States that the power of the Federal Government shall not be used for their coercion. The entire North will be made doubly indignant by this flagrant dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive of the Nation, while the Disunionists of the South will be stimulated to fresh exertions in the work of ruin upon which they have embarked. The country has to struggle through three months more of this disgraceful imbecility and disloyalty to the Constitution.

Condition of the Treasury.

The fourth and last annual report of Mr. COBB is by no means a cheery document. Its figures of the *past* fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, constitute, it must be confessed, the only relief to the otherwise discouraging exhibit and *present* despondent tone of our retiring Chancellor of the Exchequer. His estimates on the *future* of the revenue might be deemed sufficiently encouraging to his successor under the next Administration, were it not that, under the existing prospects of trade as pictured by the Secretary himself, they can scarcely be taken as even a respectable *guess* at the Ways and Means of even the next half year, much less for the fiscal year 1861, beginning July 1, 1861, for which the law requires him to present his estimates.

The exception in favor of the past fiscal year, however, is an important one for the credit and resources of the country, whatever its relation may be deemed to the immediate credit of the Department. An import trade of $362,000,000 and an export trade of $400,000,000 forcibly mark the rapid advance of our commercial power and prosperity; and almost equally gratifying is the additional fact that the ordinary revenues of $60,000,000 derived chiefly from the moderate impost levied upon this trade have sufficed to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government. The collateral operations of the Department in paying or renewing and funding the temporary debt in the shape of Treasury Bills which devolved upon it from the crisis of 1857, are also sufficiently creditable, up to the very recent date of Nov. 22, when a portion of the bidders for the five per cent. Stock then to be paid in, defaulted, and others were indulged thirty days in their negotiation because of the fallen credit of the Stock itself. The difficulty thus suddenly encountered has satisfied the Secretary that he can no longer depend upon the funding process, at five per cent., as authorized by the act of June last, and he therefore recommends a repeal of the remaining eleven millions of that authority, and the substitution of Treasury bills at such rate of interest as will command the money without fail. To do which, he suggests the extra specific pledge of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of these bills.

The necessity of immediate and temporary relief in this or some other practical shape is rendered the more imperious, because of the slender cash customs now being received by the Department. The customs altogether threaten to be rapidly reduced, while a large portion of the payments on this account are now being made in Treasury bills not yet due. The Secretary is pleased to calculate for himself and his successor on forty millions of customs for the nine months of the current fiscal year, to wit: from 1st October last to 30th June next. But it is quite palpable, from the tenor of his own text, that he rests no real dependence on the correctness or probability of this large figure. That neither he nor his successor or successors will realize it by ten millions appears, at present, but too certain. We may hope that the result may prove otherwise; but we confess that our own candid belief is that the existing panic, political as its origin was, but financial as its consequences are, has gone too far to save our Winter and Spring trade, domestic as well as foreign, from serious embarrassment, and a consequent curtailment in customs revenue, which must be counted by millions each month for the next six or seven months. And if this be so, and the system of Treasury bills be readopted by Congress as the best practical measure of immediate relief, Mr. COBB will have left a legacy of these bills to his successor, much nearer twenty-five than ten or twelve millions. We need not say how little this is relieved by the estimates of the Secretary for 1862. He promises sixty millions for that year, in figures, but this promise becomes a mockery when we turn to the despondent tone of the report where the doubt of throwing off or overcoming our present political difficulties is more than implied.

Of the credit and security of the funded debt of the nation, at its present comparative moderate figure, the Secretary says little or nothing. The omission might have been supplied by referring, in a spirit of good faith and American pride, if not of hopeful patriotism, to the fact that the funded debt of the United States is but fifty-five millions, all told; less than a single year's expenses of this Government, and scarcely equal to three months' expenses of the English administration. And that come what may of our now powerful but agitated Union, *this debt will be paid to the last dollar.* The undisputed public domain of the Government, even if its resources utterly fail, by the disruption of the States, would be a sufficient pledge against all contingencies of failure.

We have deemed this document of sufficient moment to present it at length, on another page of the TIMES, and we refer our readers to its details and speculations, that they may make up their own judgment of its bearing.

The Civil War in New-Granada.

Every Isthmian steamer brings almost the same story from New-Granada. Month after month the same scenes are enacted and re-enacted there. Now the Government party have gained an advantage which is announced from official quarters, as a crowning victory; now their opponents are conquerors, and we are assured that the flight of President OSPINA from the Federal capital may be expected within a week. Just at present our New-Granadian advices come to us filtered through revolutionary sources, and we hear of an "important victory", near Santa Martha. It appears, however, upon examination, that this important battle was nothing more than a row in which some two hundred men on either side were engaged. The Revolutionists say that one hundred and seventy-five of their opponents were killed and wounded, which would allow for the escape of thirty; but the very bloodless character of the generality of wars waged by Spanish Americans, and the partiality of the combatants for exaggeration, permit us to hope that the account of the massacre at Santa Martha has been somewhat overdrawn.

For the sake of peace and prosperity in New-Granada, it is greatly to be desired that a real battle will soon be fought, in which many of the leaders and a reasonable proportion of the rank and file will be slain. The report that OSPINA and MOSQUERA were gathering to their respective standards all their adherents, in view of a decisive action, is one of the most hopeful signs that we have seen for many months past. The war in New-Granada is waged in behalf of no principle of civil or religious liberty, but it has been fanned into flame by the selfish ambition of political demagogues like MOSQUERA. The struggle has almost exhausted the resources of the country, and has greatly damaged its commerce, and, if it is prolonged, so ruinous a strife cannot fail to reduce New-Granada to the deplorable condition that Mexico now presents.

Every well-wisher of New-Granada must desire the overthrow and punishment of the faction that has been successful in keeping alive, for many months past, the horrors of civil war. Even when foreign mail steamships are accused of violating the principles of neutrality, and of lending their aid to the Government in the present emergency, we can hardly censure an intervention that is so strictly supporting the side of morality and justice. New-Granada is a perfectly free Republic, and any grievance can be remedied by a majority of the people at the ballot-box. Under these circumstances, there is no excuse for the conduct of MOSQUERA and his supporters, in raising the standard of rebellion against legitimate authority, nor can too severe a punishment overtake such reckless demagogues, who, from motives purely personal, have plunged their country into the miseries of civil war.

MR. BUCHANAN'S STYLE OF CONCILIATION.—The President, it will be seen, proposes to engraft the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 into the Constitution, and make it part of the fundamental law of the land. At the same time he declares that unless the Personal Liberty bills are at once repealed, no human power can save the Union. We are sorry to hear it,—for his first recommendation is admirably calculated to render the repeal of those bills utterly impossible.

Mr. BUCHANAN must know very well that the harsh and unjust provisions of the Fugitive Slave law,—under which more than once free colored citizens of the North have been sent into slavery,—have afforded the pretext for these bills,—and in the view of tens of thousands of our citizens made them absolutely necessary. If those provisions could be modified,—if the law could be divested of its odious and repulsive features, without impairing its efficiency in the least,—there would not be the slightest difficulty in procuring the repeal of every one of the Personal Liberty laws, which give such serious offence to the Southern States. But without some such amendments, or at least some indication of a willingness to take them into serious consideration, it is idle to expect that the Northern States will sweep them from their statute books, merely at the beck and will of the South.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S style of compromise is certainly peculiar. Instead of softening the Fugitive Slave law, in order to conciliate the North, he very coolly proposes to make that law, with all its defects and unjust provisions, part and parcel of the Constitution. He could not possibly have made any recommendation more certain to arouse the resentment of the North than this. And no severer blow could have been given to the rising spirit of compromise and conciliation, than it thus receives at the hands of the President.

THE MESSAGE AND OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In that part of the President's Message which refers to China, it is stated that the claims of American citizens against the Celestial Government amounted to some $500,600—which included interest and other expenses on losses actually sustained—while the sum obtained in redress is about $700,000. The President suggests that the difference, or $200,000, which we appear to have obtained without right or title, should be appropriated to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested.

This, it seems to us, is a cool way of dealing with other people's money. If we have overdrawn our accounts with China the money should be returned to the source from which it was derived. We have no authority whatever to spend it in any charitable object, however interesting to John Chinaman we may believe that object to be. This is the more incumbent on us as, by the President's own showing, the Chinese Government has strictly observed its treaty stipulations with the United States, and, in all its relations with our Representatives, has displayed a faithfulness and moderation as honorable to the Emperor and his advisers as they have been advantageous to us.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.—The reports from the several Executive Departments have somewhat less interest than usual this year, on account of the overshadowing importance of political affairs. We publish a portion of them this morning, and shall give such a full synopsis of the others to-morrow as will put our readers in possession of their contents.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The President's Message Read in Congress.

What is Thought of the Document and its Contradictions.

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, Makes a Disunion Speech.

Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, Rebukes Him.

The House Refers the Message to a Special Committee of One from Each State.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Deplorable Condition of the National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Senator GWIN, of California, took his seat in the Senate to-day. He seemed much depressed and crest-fallen. When his party sent to the President for aid, stating that there was danger that DOUGLAS would carry the State, the President told GWIN that they were safe, and would carry the election handsomely; and, accordingly, he did not send the funds. Being badly beaten, GWIN is severely censured by his friends, and laughed at by his opponents. The opposition men from California are in high glee.

Throughout that portion of the Message relating to Slavery in the Territories, is seen the crafty hand of JEFF. DAVIS, of Mississippi. He is known to have been in communication with the President lately. Leading men say they know he is the originator of the President's proposition for a Slave code. This divided his party in the late canvass, and he knows a majority of the party are against his policy. He refuses to meet DOUGLAS' proposition to bury animosities and meet on common compromise ground. DOUGLAS and his friends, of course, repudiate the President's proposition, and cannot accede to it.

DAVIS and CLINGMAN seem bent on driving off conservative men and preventing a compromise.

The riot in Boston has had its effect here. Although denounced as unlawful and disgraceful in the extreme, the Union men of the South use it freely as illustrative of the Anti-Abolition sentiment of the North. Every one, nearly, denounces the means employed by the rioters, but applaud the motive which prompted the act.

RIGGS & Co., and other leading financial men, think the President's Message will act favorably upon stocks and finance. A rise in Government securities is expected to-morrow.

Hand-bills have been posted in some towns in Western Virginia offering a premium for the heads of Abolitionists.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S rebuke to CLINGMAN'S frivolous treatment of the disunion question is pronounced eloquent, and warmly applauded.

The announcement of a "Message from the President of the United States," although expected, seemed to startle the House of Representatives, and, without delay, its reading was commenced from the Clerk's desk, while the members seemed straining their sense of hearing to catch every word. Never was any document listened to with such marked attention before. Not an eye was turned from the reading Clerk; not a word or look passed between the members until the close of that portion relating to secession. Fortunately for the dignity of the occasion, no printed copies of the message were introduced on the floor until after the reading was concluded. The scene in the Senate in this respect was just the opposite. There, no one paid any attention to the reading from the desk; each examined and read his own copy.

The proposition foreshadowed in the TIMES was then brought forward by Mr. BOTELER, to refer the message to a select Committee of one from each delegation, and it was sustained by a large majority—only the ultra men opposing it—those who desired to ignore the idea that the country was in peril. While the vote on this reference was being taken, all eyes were turned to the representatives from the cotton States. Those from South Carolina refused to vote; Alabama cast two votes only, and Mississippi one. Subsequently an effort made by these gentlemen to place on the journal their reason for not voting, created intense feeling, which Gen. MILLSON, of Virginia, and others, tried every means to arrest. Mr. MILES succeeded in saying that he declined voting because his State had no interest in the matter, she being no longer a member of the Union. Mr. PUGH, of Alabama, added that his State would be out on the 10th of January, and he had no interest in what was transpiring on the floor. A member from Arkansas just then inquired why they were there? If it was only to draw their pay? The storm being calmed, Gen. DAVIS, of Mississippi, made some sensible remarks, explaining why he had voted for the reference to a Special Committee, when Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, rose and insisted on presenting a ridiculous preamble and resolutions, little tending to harmonize. He was rebuked by an immediate adjournment of the House.

The Message is being riddled by cross fires from all parties—no one approving, and all condemning it in severe terms. Some of the conservative men say they admire its tone and temper, but regret its logical and legal contradictions. After stating the difficulties existing, and the law of the case, the Message proceeds: "The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution." Here Mr. BUCHANAN declares that Congress alone has the power to decide whether or not the laws can be so amended as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution, and then, in the next paragraph, he denies this power. "The question, fairly stated, is—has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred on Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other Department of the Federal Government."

The truth is, the Message is only laughed at by all parties. It raps them all over the knuckles, and then tries to pacify them. The Southern Senators are particularly severe in their criticisms, while the Democrats in the House only ridicule it. Its contradictions are attributed to the fact of several parties being engaged at different times in patching it up to suit all sides. In spite of this ridicule, however, the Union feeling is evidently gaining ground, and the Select Committee, it is confidently believed, will be able to produce a plan which will be successful in restoring quiet to all the States but South Carolina. The Union men are busily at work this evening, seeing and consulting with all the different delegations. Hon. JOSHUA R. HILL, of Georgia, tells me he feels confident that all will yet be well. The Virginia members also think all difficulties will be healed.

It is no longer to be disguised that the Treasury of the United States is already in such a condition, from the want of funds, that by direction of his superior in office, the Treasurer here is compelled to decline paying requisitions upon him for the Government's current expenses—paying at sight only such bills as must be so paid to insure the continued transaction of the public business, and withholding payment of the balance until the Treasury may have more means at command at the great centres of trade. We hear of very heavy amounts in the requisitions on various accounts thus held over at the Department, involving, among other things, non-payment of the wages of sailors. So, too, has the Treasurer been forced to decline according to the officers of Congress at this time, sufficient to liquidate the dues to members. The truth is the anticipation of secession, in diminishing the revenue most extraordinarily, has caused the Government thus temporarily to suspend the payment of much of what it owes, and could liquidate in ordinary times.

The President's message was telegraphed to New-Orleans to-day, and all received there by 7 P. M.

Severe comment is lavished on the *Constitution* office for its bad taste in publishing, on the same sheet with the President's Message, a list of what it terms "Abolition Nullification Laws."

PHELPS and others from Missouri say that all depends upon the Border States as to the preservation of the remainder of the Union, if the Cotton States secede. The sentiment they think generally in favor of remaining with the North.

It is rumored that MILLSON, of Virginia, will be Chairman of the Committee of thirty-one appointed to-day. It is not positive, however. He is conservative, and if the report be true, it indicates the character of the Committee. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message is condemned by the extremists from both the North and the South, while conservative members, including those from the Border Slave States, approve, in the main, the general principles enunciated.

Among the arrivals to-night are the Representatives, Messrs. CRAWFORD, of Georgia; REAGAN, of Texas; LANDRUM, of Louisiana; and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, will to-morrow again endeavor to introduce and obtain a vote on his Union resolution, read in the House to-day.

Advance copies of the President's message were sent as far South as Charleston, South Carolina.

The prevalent reports that troops have been sent to Fort Moultrie, are mere inventions. Such a movement is not contemplated.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report, makes no recommendation to increase the army.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates $68,400,000 for the expenditures of the fiscal year ending with June, 1862. The annual and permanent appropriations required for that period, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, $52,670,000.

To-day, as yesterday, the galleries of both Houses are filled, notwithstanding the snowy weather.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Attorney-General BLACK delivered a eulogy on the late Associate Justice DANIELS. Chief Justice TANEY made an appropriate response, and ordered the proceedings of the bar yesterday and those of to-day to be entered on the journal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Messrs. GWIN, HARLAN, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, THOMPSON and WILKINSON appeared in their seats.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Mr. BIGLER, of Penn., (Dem.) in behalf of the Committee to wait on the President, reported that it had performed its duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, his Private Secretary.

The Message was read.

The reading of the Message was commenced at 12:10, and finished at 1:53. The attendance in the galleries was slim.

Mr. CLINGMAN said—The last portion of the Message was eminently patriotic, and I agree with it in that it is not that a dangerous man may be elected. We know that may occur. But I assert that a President has been elected because he was known to be a dangerous man. He avowed the principle of what is known as the "irrepressible conflict," and avowed that it is the purpose of the North to make war in my section, and for that he is taken up. That declaration of war is dangerous because it has been indorsed by a majority of votes in the Free States. We have had the election, and the President very truly says, he may be powerless by reason of the opposition of Congress now. But that is only a temporary relief. Everybody knows that the majority which has borne the President elect to his position, will soon give him a majority here. Both the Senators from Indiana and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) would be beaten by the same majority if they had a chance to get at them. We know that the House of Representatives is divided, but not how long it can be so. We know that New-England has presented an unbroken front for the last two years, and does any one doubt but that the same vote can make a clean majority in both branches of Congress? And so you will have a sectional party ruling. And what is worse, it appears that a little more than two-thirds may control and determine the Government, and oppress, not only the South, but a minority at home. Now I take it for granted nobody foresaw this state of things when the Constitution was made, but under our present system, as everybody sees, there may be a sectional majority which represents, in fact, a minority of the people who may absolutely control the whole Government. I am free to say, if my section is to be placed in the position which Ireland sustained to Great Britain, I should think that furnished serious cause for alarm. And then, what is worse, we are under a Government of sectional combination, which does not respect its own rights, but whose one principle is hostility to the Southern States. It is that which has alarmed the country. But it is talked to us about these things being done under the Constitution, and we are advised that some of the States are inclined to be precipitate. I don't think so. Some of the Cotton States may be precipitate, but I say boldly that if occurrences which have taken place in this country for the last fifteen years, had been done by any foreign Power, we should have had war. Everybody knows if the property of Frenchmen had been taken by England, and that Government would not protect it, but should pass laws to prevent its protection and its return to the owner, there would have been war immediately. But we are in a worse condition. The Barbary States, when they used to send out their cruisers, were honorable and manly, compared to these proceedings in this country. And yet, in perfect safety, this system of legislation has been going on, and we have no redress. In regard to the State of South Carolina, I think she has shown commendable patience. Gentlemen say that these border States have the most reason to complain. But what has been the past history of the country? We all know that in 1850, when there was a great struggle going on to get a fair settlement, which would have placed the South in a fair position, the border States were the first to leave us in the struggle. They were the first to be satisfied with the Fugitive Slave Law. I do not mean to say that all of them did, for the Senators from Virginia were not satisfied so well. And again, last Winter, the State of South Carolina sent a Commissioner to Virginia. There was a great howl from the Press, North and South, of Unionism, and Virginia was called upon not to go into any of the South Carolina disunion schemes. I think it unfortunate that no action was taken then. Their position is like two persons who have received contempt, and one says that the other shall not go away, for then all the blows will fall upon him, and wants the other to stand by him. If any foreign Power had treated us so, we would have had war immediately. Gentlemen talk about the repeal of these laws, but I am free to say that such repeal would not be satisfactory to the State from which I came. I do

not see how any Southern man can make that proposition. And if gentlemen on the other side have anything to propose to the section from which I come, I would be pleased to hear it. We have, in North Carolina, only two considerable parties. The absolute submission party is extremely small. And the two principal parties consist of those who are for immediate action, and those who are for waiting a few months to see if any new guarantees will be presented for safety. In my opinion, unless something of that kind is done, you will see most of the Southern States in motion at an early day. In my judgment, the wisest thing this Congress could do, would be to divide the public property fairly, and to apportion the public debt. I have heard indications of the suffering that will fall on the South should they secede. But my people are not terrified by any such ideas. They have been governed by strong attachment to the Union, and they have no fears for the future. We have more Territory than all the colonies had when they seceded from Great Britain, and better Territory, that will support a population of three hundred millions. We have four times as many people as the colonies had. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the war made upon them was beneficial to the industry of the State. I do not see why Northern gentlemen should wish to continue a connection on such terms. They say our institutions are a sin and disgrace. Well, if they should separate, their conscience will be free from all responsibility. They want a high tariff. They may put on 500 per cent. if they please, and nobody on our side will complain. It does seem to me if they are sincere in their views, they ought to welcome a separation. I do not exactly understand the Message as to the matter of collecting revenue. If I understand, the President does not think we have the right to coerce a State to remaining in the Union. But I can tell him that the most offensive form of coercion would be the collecting of tribute. And if it be the policy to collect revenue, I have no doubt some collision might occur. I hope there may be none. I should be very glad if that state of things might arise which would tend to harmony and peace. But if there is to be a separation, either of a part or the whole of the Slave States, I think it better for all parties that it should be done peaceably and quietly; and as far as I have any influence it will be done so. I will not undertake to say what my own State will do, but, in my opinion, the movement will not stop till they all go out. I give my own opinion, and I speak as frankly as I would to any gentleman by the fireside. My purpose is not so much to make a speech as to state what I think is the great difficulty. That is, that a man has been elected because he is hostile to us. It is that which alarms my people, and I am free to say now, as I have said, that if that election were not resisted either now or at some day not far distant, the Abolitionists will succeed in abolishing Slavery all over the South. As to the idea of waiting for overt acts, the Fugitive Slave law has been repealed already practically. I do not think this was the principle on which our Revolutionary fathers acted. I take it for granted that Mr. LINCOLN will not resort to any overt acts. I presume he would be conservative in his declarations, and I would attach just as much importance to those declarations as to those of a man who was trying to bridle and saddle a wild horse, and he would not think it advisable to apply the whip and spur till he was fairly in the saddle. I think it likely he would try to raise a fight between the people of the South. That is what they want. They want to get up a free debate, as the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) expressed it, in one of his speeches. But a Senator from Texas told me the other day that a great many of these free debaters were hanging from the trees of that country. I have no doubt they would run off a great many slaves from the border States, so as to make them Free States, and then, Sir, when the overt act was struck, we should have a hard struggle. I say, therefore, that our policy is not to let this thing continue. That, I think, is the opinion of North Carolina. I think the party for immediate secession is gaining ground rapidly. It is idle for men to shut their eyes to consequences like this, if anything can be done to avert the evil while we have the power to do it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he regretted very much that the gentleman from North Carolina had thought it proper to be the first one to speak of disunion or secession. He had hoped they had all come fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and with a view to consider the evils which hang over our country, and especially those that threaten the existence of the Union. The gentleman had hardly uttered a sentiment that he did not firmly feel. But he had hoped for the preservation of the Union under which he had so long lived. He had hoped that the Union, which was the glory of our fathers, would not become the shame of their children. He did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but to express the hope that the example of the gentleman would not be followed, and that they would not allow themselves to be involved in any such discussion. They had better not have come at all, if they did not come with the intention to solemnly deliberate on the great questions thus thrust upon us. This Union was established by great sacrifices and it is worthy of great sacrifices and great concessions for its maintenance. And he trusted there was no Senator but was willing to yield and conciliate, and to compromise, in order to preserve the Union to the nation and to the country. He looked with dismay, and with something like despair, to the condition of this country when the Union is stricken down, and we shall be turned loose to speculate on the foundations of a new government. He looked at it with fear and trembling, which predisposed him to the most solemn consideration that he was capable of feeling, and to search out, if possible, some means for the reconcillation of the different sections and members of this Union, to see if we cannot again restore that harmony and fraternity that belong to the Union, which has given us so much blessing and prosperity. He hoped they should not have anything irritating or angry, when their duties required solemn deliberation and thought. He trusted they would not allow themselves to be involved in angry discussion now; that we should have no expressions to be detailed over and over again. Let us look to the future and the present only to see what can be done to avoid the evil and to lead to the adoption of good feeling in every portion of this House, and see if we cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the question. He would not now allude any further to any question of the Message, but as to the question of Mr. LINCOLN's election being cause for disunion, there is a great diversity of opinion. He did not believe there was a man in the State of Kentucky who was in favor of disunion. They were Union-loving men, and he believed such men were to be found in North Carolina, judging from the noble character of the State and her representatives here. She has always, with the noble firmness in her character, carried the olive branch in her hand, and he hoped the gentleman, on reconsideration, would unite with them, not doubting but that he had as true a respect for the country as any one.

Mr. CLINGMAN approved the desire to preserve the Union. He would be sustained in what he said by a majority of the people of the State. North Carolina was the next to the last to come into the Union, but when the Union ceases to protect her, she'll bid the Union good bye.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the usual number of copies of the Message be printed—10,000.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate adjourn. Carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Chaplain STOCKTON offered up a prayer that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented in the President's Message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Standing Committees of last year continue the same, with the following exceptions:

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, on Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Washburne, excused.

Mr. Keuty, on Public Buildings and Grounds, in place of Mr. McPherson, excused.

Mr. McPherson, on Naval Affairs, in place of Schwartz, deceased.

Mr. Barrett, on Public Lands, in place of Blair, not now a member of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had requested them to say that he would communicate his Message to the House in writing to-day at noon.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.)—That hour has already arrived.

After some unimportant proceedings, the Message was laid before the House, and read by Col. FORNEY the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

(The Message will be found in full in another part of this morning's TIMES.)

The Message having been read,

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The question of printing the usual number of copies, 20,000, will, of course, be referred to the Committee on Printing. Supposing there was no desire to debate to-day, he moved the previous question.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) had proposed to offer an amendment, but presuming the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. BOTELER,) had risen for a similar purpose, he would give way.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) expressed his thanks to Mr. COCHRANE, and Mr. SHERMAN having withdrawn his demand for the previous question, Mr. BOTELER offered the following, trusting it would meet the approbation of the House:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Special Committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to move an amendment, and amid repeated calls it was read, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Annual Message as relates to the matters of grievance between the Slaveholding and Free States, and the proposal by Congress of amendments to the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the several States, and to the question of State secession from the Federal Union, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of one from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker, and that such Committee be instructed to inquire and report by bill, or by proposition amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or otherwise, upon such subject, and particularly whether any further legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give prompt, certain and full effect to the last clause of the second section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, concerning the return fugitives from service or labor.

Mr. BOTELER declined to accept Mr. MCCLERNAND's amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to Mr. BOTELER instead of a Select Committee of one from each State, that there be a Committee of fifteen.

Cries of "Oh, no."

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) raised a question of order with reference to the last part of Mr. BOTELER's resolution. A Committee could not report at any time without a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided the question was well taken.

Mr. BOCOCK, at the request of several friends, withdrew his objection.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) supposed Mr. BOTELER could accomplish his object by omitting the last clause of his resolution.

Messrs. CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) and BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) renewed the objection.

Mr. BOTELER modified his resolution by striking out the words: "With leave to report at any time."

Mr. SHERMAN wished to offer an amendment, leaving the House to decide as to the mode of organizing the proposed Committee.

Mr. BOTELER replied, he had specially avoided saying how the Committee should be raised.

The Speaker said the rules provided that the Speaker shall appoint the Committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) offered an amendment, which was read for information.

Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; that we recognize in the Union the primary cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution, and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to maintain it.

Objection was made, BOTELER's resolution being distinctively before the House.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) suggested that each Committeeman be selected by the State delegation.

Cries of "No, no," "That is contrary to the rules."

Mr. KUNKEL suggested, that instead of the words: "Perilous state of the country," Mr. BOTELER incorporate in his resolution the language contained in Mr. MCCLERNAND's proposition, so that the House might specifically know what is to be referred to the Committee.

The question was taken on agreeing to Mr. BOTELER's resolution as an amendment.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said he declined voting on this question, because the Legislature of his State had called a Convention to consider the matter. He believed that the people would determine it for themselves.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, remarked that his reason for not voting was because his State had also called a Convention to decide as to her Federal relations, and did not want Congress to decide for her.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, said that his State had appointed some day in January for a Convention to take into consideration this very question. The people of Florida had decided to settle in a Convention the time, manner and mode of redress. It was for them, and they would settle this question in their sovereign capacity. It was not for him, therefore, to take any action here upon the subject. He was against all compromises now, as he was in times past.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, rose to a point of order. He said that while the question was pending, it was out of order to open a debate.

Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, declined to vote, because his State had called a Convention.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, said he did not rise to debate, but simply to say that for a similar reason as assigned, he declined voting for this proposition.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said that he would do all he could to accomplish great ends for this country, and as this resolution was directed to such a purpose he should vote for it.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, addressed the Chair.

The Speaker inquired: "Does the gentleman desire to vote?"

Mr. CURRY—No, Sir. I wish to say—

The Speaker interrupted him, saying objection has been made to debate.

Mr. CURRY—I was present when my name was called and—

Mr. MILLSON, at this point, objected to all discussion, because it was out of order.

Mr. CURRY, resuming his seat, remarked, "I never violate the rules of the House."

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, wished simply to say, that the President's Message has to be referred somewhere, and therefore he favored a Select Committee.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, said that the reason given by his colleague, Mr. CLOPTON, for not voting, was the same why he would not vote.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, remarked that the reasons assigned by his colleagues were not powerful enough for him, so he would hand in his vote in favor of the resolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, said that his State was out of the Confederacy, except as to the mere form, and therefore her delegation took no interest in this question. This remark was received with marked good humor.

Mr. PUGH, of Alabama, said that as his State was going to follow South Carolina the 10th of January, he would, like Mr. MILES, decline to vote.

The result on the adoption of Mr. BOTELER's resolution was announced. Yeas, 145; Nays, 38, namely:

YEAS.

ALABAMA.	NEW-YORK.
Cobb, Dem.	Conkling, Rep.
Houston, Dem.	Duell, Rep.
ARKANSAS.	Ely, Rep.
Rusk, Dem.	Frank, Rep.
CONNECTICUT.	French, Rep.
Perry, Rep.	Graham, Rep.
Woodruff, Rep.	Haskin, Dem.
DELAWARE.	Hoard, Rep.
Whitely, Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.
GEORGIA.	Kenyon, Rep.
Hardeman, Am.	Maclay, Dem.
Hill, Am.	McKean, Rep.
Love, Dem.	Palmer, Rep.
INDIANA.	Reynolds, Dem.
Colfax, Rep.	Sickles, Dem.
Davis, Dem.	Spaulding, Rep.
Dunn, Rep.	Spinner, Rep.
English, Dem.	CALIFORNIA.
Holman, Dem.	Burch, Dem.
Kilgore, Rep.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Niblack, Dem.	Branch, Dem.
Petit, Rep.	Gilmer, Am.
Porter, Rep.	Leach, Am.
ILLINOIS.	Smith, Am.
Fouke, Dem.	Vance, Am.
Logan, Dem.	Winslow, Dem.
McClernand, Dem.	OHIO.
Morris, Dem.	Aken, Dem.
Robinson, Dem.	Corwin, Rep.
IOWA.	Cox, Dem.
Curtis, Rep.	Gurley, Rep.
Vandever, Rep.	Helmick, Rep.
KENTUCKY.	Howard, Dem.
Adams, Am.	Martin, Dem.
Anderson, Am.	Pendleton, Rep.
Bristow, Am.	Theaker, Rep.
Brown, Dem.	Trimble, Rep.
Burnett, Dem.	Vallandigham, Dem.
Moore, Am.	OREGON.
Peyton, Dem.	Stout, Dem.
Stevenson, Dem.	PENNSYLVANIA.
LOUISIANA.	Babbitt, Rep.
Bouligny, Am.	Campbell, Rep.
MAINE.	Covode, Rep.
Foster, Rep.	Florence, Dem.
Somes, Rep.	Hale, Rep.
Washburn, Rep.	Hall, Rep.
MARYLAND.	Junkin, Rep.
Davis, Am.	Killinger, Rep.
Harris, Am.	Longnecker, Rep.
Hughes, Dem.	McPherson, Rep.
Kunkel, Dem.	Moorhead, Rep.
Stewart, Dem.	Morris, Ind.
Webster, Am.	Stewart, Rep.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Verree, Rep.
Adams, Rep.	Wood, Rep.
Alley, Rep.	RHODE ISLAND.
Delano, Rep.	Brayton, Rep.
Eliot, Rep.	Robinson, Rep.
Gooch, Rep.	TENNESSEE.
Rice, Rep.	Avery, Dem.
Thayer, Rep.	Etheridge, Dem.
Train, Rep.	Hatton, Am.
MICHIGAN.	Maynard, Am.
Kellogg, Rep.	Nelson, Am.
MINNESOTA.	Quarles, Am.
Aldrich, Rep.	Stokes, Am.
Winslow, Rep.	Thomas, Dem.
MISSISSIPPI.	VERMONT.
Davis, Dem.	Morrill, Rep.
MISSOURI.	Royce, Rep.
Anderson, Dem.	Walton, Rep.
Barret, Dem.	VIRGINIA.
Clark, Dem.	Bocock, Dem.
Noell, Dem.	Boteler, Am.
Phelps, Dem.	De Jarnette, Dem.
NEW-JERSEY.	Edmundson, Dem.
Adrain, Dem.	Harris, Dem.
Nixon, Rep.	Jenkins, Dem.
Riggs, Dem.	Leake, Dem.
Stratton, Rep.	Martin, Dem.
NEW-YORK.	Millson, Dem.
Barr, Dem.	Pryor, Dem.
Briggs, Am.	Smith, Dem.
Carter, Rep.	WISCONSIN.
Clark, Dem.	Larrabee, Dem.
J. Cochrane, Dem.	

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT.	NEW-YORK.
Burnham, Rep.	Pottle, Rep.
Loomis, Rep.	Sedgwick, Rep.
ILLINOIS.	Wells, Rep.
Lovejoy, Rep.	OHIO.
Washburne, Rep.	Ashley, Rep.
INDIANA.	Bingham, Rep.
Case, Rep.	Blake, Rep.
MICHIGAN.	Carey, Rep.
Kellogg, Rep.	Edgerton, Rep.
Leach, Rep.	Howard, Dem.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Hutchins, Rep.
Buffington, Rep.	Sherman, Rep.
Burlingame, Rep.	Stanton, Rep.
MAINE.	Tompkins, Rep.
Morse, Rep.	Wade, Rep.
Perry, Rep.	PENNSYLVANIA.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Blair, Rep.
Tappan, Rep.	Grow, Rep.
NEW YORK.	Hickman, Dem.
Beale, Rep.	McKnight, Rep.
Fenton, Rep.	Stevens, Rep.
Irvine, Rep.	WISCONSIN.
Lee, Rep.	Potter, Rep.
McKean, Rep.	Washburn, Rep.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
Clopton, Dem.	Craig, Dem.
Curry, Dem.	Woodson, Dem.
Moore, Dem.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Pugh, Dem.	Edwards, Rep.
Stallworth, Dem.	Marston, Rep.
ARKANSAS.	NEW-YORK.
Hindman, Dem.	Butterfield, Rep.
CALIFORNIA.	C. B. Cochrane, Rep.
Scott, Dem.	Maclay, Dem.
FLORIDA.	Olin, Dem.
Hawkins, Dem.	Reynolds, Dem.
GEORGIA.	Van Wyck, Rep.
Crawford, Dem.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Gartrell, Dem.	Craige, Dem.
Jones, Dem.	Ruffin, Dem.
Underwood, Dem.	PENNSYLVANIA.
INDIANA.	Dimmick, Dem.
Wilson, Rep.	Millward, Rep.
ILLINOIS.	Montgomery, Dem.
Farnsworth, Rep.	Scranton, Rep.
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Simms, Dem.	Ashmore, Dem.
LOUISIANA.	Bonham, Dem.
Davison, Dem.	Boyce, Dem.
Landman, Dem.	Keitt, Dem.
Taylor, Dem.	McQueen, Dem.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Miles, Dem.
Dawes, Rep.	TENNESSEE.
MICHIGAN.	Brabson, Am.
Waldron, Rep.	Wright, Dem.
MISSISSIPPI.	VIRGINIA.
Barksdale, Dem.	Clemmons, Dem.
Lamar, Dem.	Garnett, Dem.
McRae, Dem.	TEXAS.
Singleton, Dem.	Hamilton, Dem.
	Reagan, Dem.

The House agreed to Mr. SHERMAN's original motion, that the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and be printed, together with BOTELER's amendment thereto, viz.: That so much of it as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a Select Committee of one from each State.

No question was taken on any other proposition than the one above mentioned.

Mr. BOTELER wished to say one word. He knew it was the universal custom of the House for the Speaker to appoint as chairman the mover of a proposition for a Select Committee. He wished it understood, in justice to himself and the great objects he had in view, that he could not serve on the committee—he had no idea of it.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce his resolution (above printed,) as a separate and independent resolution.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, and others, strenuously objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MORRIS hoped the objections would be withdrawn, so as to come to a direct vote.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. PHELPS objected to its introduction, and moved an adjournment, which was carried, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The disunion movement is speedily but quietly progressing in Alabama. One-half of the counties will send secession delegates without opposition. In the others the fight will be confined to those who advocate secession with the Cotton States and those who are in favor of separate State action. The latter will be largely in the majority.

Despatches from Washington in regard to the position of Mr. CURRY, of this State, excited indignation among his friends here. His speech, delivered before leaving home for Washington, was a strong disunion harrangue.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court of this City, before adjourning, presented the Union as a nuisance.

Warm secession sermons will be delivered on Thanksgiving Day, both here and in Columbus.

The Breckinridge Electors are now here, and will cast their vote to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message was received here to-night, and its moderate tone surprised most people. It was supposed that the President would declare for coercion.

Since the purport of the Message has become known, many are in hopes that the separation will be peaceful.

The volunteer companies here who have old-fashioned arms, have ordered at their own expense Minnie muskets.

By Jan. 1 the State will be on a complete war footing.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The President's Message was received here this evening and created a great sensation, on account of the President's views and intentions regarding secession. It goes very much against the inclinations of the Disunionists, who aver that they ought to be allowed to secede peaceably if they can. Some are of the opinion that the President's instructions to the commander of Fort Moultrie will cause a great deal of trouble, and serious apprehensions are entertained in regard to it; but this is altogether an idle conjecture. Public opinion is not yet made up in regard to the matter. Conservatives consider the President's message a fine production.

I learn that Hon. J. M. Botts has written a long letter setting forth his scheme for settling the Slavery question. It is an entirely original scheme, and if adopted, will give satisfaction to both North and South. It is anxiously looked for by the public.

A grand mass meeting, irrespective of party, will take place next Thursday, at Lynchburg.

MEETING OF BANKERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 3.

A meeting of the bankers and merchants has been held to adopt means for the relief of the money market. The emission of special bills of credit was proposed.

An Artistic Soiree.

The laws may be silent amid the clash of arms, as CICERO professes, but the arts decidedly decline to be smothered in the chaos of politics. In the theatres, in our world of music, in our picture galleries, never was there more activity visible, audible, admirable than now. The painters especially are holding a high carnival; and one act of the opulent festival came off on Monday night, so new and brilliant that it deserves a special allusion.

Mr. HARDINGE, whose gallery at the University has for some time been growing alike in stature and in public favor, celebrated the making broad of his pictorial phylactery with a sort of artistic *soirée*, not before vouchsafed to the amateurs of New-York. He threw open his suites of rooms—each room in the graceful taste of its decorations a work of art itself—to a company of some three hundred visitors, comprising the best known connoisseurs of New-York. A charming concert, organized by Mrs. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, with the assistance of Mr. CONTEMERI, Mr. MILLARD, and Mr. MILLS, the pianist, varied the pleasures of the eye with those of the ear, while a handsome supper rounded the aesthetic entertainments of the evening with emotions more universally appreciable, yet not for that perhaps less respectable, at the proper time and in the proper place.

Mr. HARDINGE's *locale*, as we have said, is itself a work of art; and no fairer setting could be asked for gems of the easel than these refined and *recherché* saloons, the rich tapestries and elaborate *boiseries* of which set off to excellent advantage the French, English and Flemish canvases, in which Mr. HARDINGE's collection is so rich. A strong picture of the latter school by STEVENS, "The Death of the Frondeur;" a "Swiss Mountain Scene," by CALAME, of Genova; a "Highland Morning," by COOPER; a striking TURNER, "King Henry in State going to the Tower;" and a charming sketch by GALLAIT, were particularly noted and noticeable on these "eloquent walls." American Art, too, was represented by CHURCH in a picture from one of our late exhibitions. "A View on the Maddalena River," by GIGNOUX and HART, and by SCHUSSELE, of Philadelphia, who has painted for Mr. HARDINGE the first of an interesting series of pictures illustrative of the American novels of FENIMORE COOPER.

REV. MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN—Continued to attract large audiences to the end of the course. In view of the interest manifested in these delineations of the great women of history, Mr. LORD has decided to repeat the course. The first lecture, on "PAULA, the Woman of Friendship," will be given to morrow evening.

Sudden Changes of Weather

are very trying to the health, and especially to the delicate. But in

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

is the remedy for them, as well as for the Ulcerated, the Bilious, and the Rheumatic. Remember, they take out from the blood the black and vitiated bile, out of which cancerous and other tumors are made. Their energetic use Cures Inflammations, and Prevents Fevers. They, in fact, enforce safely, but energetically the GREAT CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF PURGATION. HEADACHE and all pains vanish when they are used, because they purify the blood. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

Men's Over-Coats, Business-Coats, and other Winter Clothing, at moderate prices.

We call the attention of ladies and others, who wish to make a holiday present, to our assortment of Men's Robes de Chambre Smoking-Jackets, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

Also, boys' clothing of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 807 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Lyons and German Silk Velvets.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED.
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers,
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water. Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 536 Broadway, New-York, and 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of six cts. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HUBD—VAN ALEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., SAMUEL HUTCHINS HUBD and LUCIE, daughter of James J. Van Alen, Esq.

WYLIE—CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rev. ANDERSON M. WYLIE, A. M., Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, to MARGARET F., eldest daughter of Henry A. Conklin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, GOULD, infant son of Thomas B. and Sarah H. Johnston, aged 4 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 266 Bowery, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BELLOWS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, Mrs. ANN H. BELLOWS, relict of John Bellows, formerly of Boston, Mass., in the 76th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JOSELYN.—In this City, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 3, THOMAS MORRISON, Sr., aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Barrington-st.

KOZHL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 30, of diphtheria, CLEMENTINE, youngest daughter of Henry and Cornelia Kroehl, aged 3 years and 8 months.

GOODRICH.—In Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 3, MARY AMBROSE, wife of Charles C. Goodrich, and daughter of John Ashton, of New-ton Centre, Mass.

Her remains will be removed to Hartford, Conn., for funeral ceremonies and burial.

GOODENOUGH.—In Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn., on Friday, Nov. 30, GERTRUDE FELIS DEMAREST, eldest daughter of E. Goodenough, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Samuel Deveau, Esq., No. 163 Sixth-st., New-York, and the remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

JONES.—In Hyde Ridge, Conn., on Tuesday night, Nov. 27, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR R., only child of Cyrus D. and Julia O. Jones, aged 2 years and 27 days.

STANTON.—In New-Orleans, La., on Friday, Oct. 26, CHARLES H. STANTON, of Albany, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BAULSIR.—At sea, on board the steamship *Star of the South*, on Sunday, Nov. 4, of hasty consumption, JOSEPH S., son of Nimrod and Jane Baulsir, aged 21 years, 7 months and 19 days.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 577, Dec. 4, 1860.
28, 34, 23, 31, 55, 51, 39, 75, 32, 38, 27, 24, 12.
Class No. 578, Dec. 4, 1860.
62, 2, 64, 44, 74, 8, 30, 11, 63, 65, 13, 70, 33.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 4 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CORRECTION.—In Delaware State Lottery, Class 576, drawn the 3d inst., the 13 h drawn number should have been 59 in place of 50, as erroneously printed in yesterday's edition, the mistake being made by the compositor.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES.
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook. The experiments made by me confirm the statements of the manufacturers and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extended use. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.
Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.
The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VANITY FAIR IS READY TO-DAY,

SO IS ARTEMUS WARD'S LETTER.

READ ARTEMUS' VISIT TO OLD ABE,

IN TO-DAY'S VANITY FAIR.

ARTEMUS WARD WILL MAKE ALL

NEW-YORK RING WITH LAUGHTER.

VANITY FAIR IS THE ONLY PAPER

FOR WHICH ARTEMUS WARD WRITES.

NOW READY,

THE

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. III. December, 1860.

CONTENTS.

I. LORD BACON.
II. AMERICAN FEMALE NOVELISTS.
III. CAMOENS AND HIS TRANSLATORS.
IV. ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS.
V. TENDENCIES IN MODERN THOUGHT.
VI. A GLANCE AT THE TURKISH EMPIRE.
VII. THE GREEK TRAGIC DRAMA—SOPHOCLES.
VIII. FRENCH ROMANCES AND AMERICAN MORALS.
IX. OVER FORTY PAGES OF LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

Some of the most scholarly and able critics and essayists in America, Southern as well as Northern, are already numbered among our contributors. The work may be had of agents in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Subscription price $3 a year, in advance. Single copies, $1. A specimen copy sent free of postage on receipt of 75 cents. EDWARD I. SEARS, A. B., Editor and Proprietor, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.

READY TO DAY,

An important work, which, having been several years in progress, is completed at an opportune time. It is the

LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.

By JAMES PARTON,

Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," &c.

Three volumes, 636 to 734 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

PRICES.

CROWN OCTAVO EDITION—Cloth Binding, $5; Sheep, $6 75; Half Calf, $9; Full Calf, $12.

SUBSCRIBERS' EDITION, Royal Octavo, (sold by subscription only)—Cloth, $7 50; Sheep, $9; Half Calf, $13; Full Calf, $15.

Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. The first volume of the Subscribers' Edition was issued a year since, the second was published last Spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the first and second volumes the Press has spoken in the warmest commendation.

Especially at this time, when the questions of nullification and secession are again considered, the history of Jackson's Administration is of peculiar interest.

"Next to Washington himself, Andrew Jackson is, perhaps, the most popular man that this country has produced. Sprung from the people, he had all those qualities which attach and dazzle the masses—warm friendships, a strong, clear sense of right and justice, and great personal courage, either to attack or defend. Accordingly, he early became an idol of the people, and the country where he lived is filled with incidents of his career."—*New-York Evangelist.*

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AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INtelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is a good fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl just landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; a good place preferred to high wages. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 69 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

A COMPANION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has for some years been in the capacity of housekeeper, seeks a reengagement, or as companion to a lady; would not object to take care of or instruct small children; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; would go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call, over Howe's confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av., second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; also, all kinds of pastry cooking, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front room, for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Call at No. 25 Delancey-st., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices and pastry; is a first-class cook and bread maker, in French and English; she has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; perfectly capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No 3 6th-st., front basement; will assist in the washing if required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; also has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French woman as first class cook; speaks the language, and understands French cooking; good City reference; has no objection to the housekeeping of a small family. Apply at No. 276 Mulberry-st., Room No. 8.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry; has good City reference. Apply at No. 385 7th-av., corner 34th-st., up stairs, second floor.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, and all kinds of sweetmeats; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 33 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do plain sewing and make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 135, between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as competent cook, or as laundress; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depot.

A COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; is an excellent baker; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second flight of stairs.

A COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAdy wishes to procure situations for two servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best references can be given by both. Apply at No. 18 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call at No. 121 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good plain cook; no objections to do housework; City reference. Apply at No. 32 Concord-st., Brooklyn—basement.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Protestant girls, situations together; one as first-class cook and to assist with washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress; both perfectly understand their business, have no objections to the country; have excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat, respectable young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. No objection to chamberwork or general housework. Wages moderate. Will be found obliging, faithful and competent. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable German young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., ring the third bell.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. H. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERvants, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 52 University-place, at her present employer's.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two young women want the above situations; they are capable, clean and tidy, and willing to make themselves useful; have no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAUNDRESS WISHes a situation; she understands her business perfectly; no objection to the chamberwork, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 85 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Executor, a large invoice of elegant buhl and papier-mache dressing-cases, fully fitted, papier-mache tables, Sheffield cutlery, razors, writing-desks, and other fancy goods. By order of

H. T. HEWIT Executor of
JOHN MARSDEN, Deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,
JUST IMPORTED
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

On THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of elegant oil paintings just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz.:

REDIG, ANTONNISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS.

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

15 shares City Fire Insurance Co..... $70 each
38 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
20 shares Security Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...$100 each

For account of whom it may concern.

$19 000 Louisiana Bonds of 1900
18 shares Equitable Insurance Company.
85 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co.....$100 each

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate Sales any days required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
BOWERY PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased:

The brick dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 15 ft. 8 ins. rear, 10 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 99 ft. 6 ins. on the northerly side.

Title indisputable, having been in the family for upwards of 60 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 6
Each day at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY FURS,
Manufactured by a leading Broadway house, consisting in part of ladies'

CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, COLLARS,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, &c.
In
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
REAL MINK,
REAL FITCH.

ALSO,

A large assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
In Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., in
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
STONE MARTIN,
MINK, OTTER, &c.

Gents' Capes, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c. Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
IN HUDSON'S BAY WOLF, BLACK BEAR, BADGER, PRAIRIE WOLF, COON, GENET, BUFFALO, &c.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class watches, consisting of gold hunting, 18 carat, double time watches; English patent, plate and skeleton levers; full jeweled, self-winding and Nickel-movement levers and chronometers; diamond and enameled watches, silver hunting patent levers, silver placqua detached levers, silver hunting and open face anchors and cylinders; a choice line of diamond pins, rings, earrings and setts, mounted in the latest styles; 20 dozen fine gold pencilcases, assorted sizes; also about 2,000 dwts. gold guard, fob and vest chains, together with a large assortment of gold lockets, seal, stone and scale rings, bracelets and various other articles of jewelry too numerous to mention. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Terms cash. The above sale is well worthy the attention of storekeepers and others.

FENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil paintings, by French and Belgian artists. Among them will be found a cattle-piece by Troyon, two cabinet gems by Eugene Verboeckhoven, interiors by Guillemin Pecrus Lanfart de Metz, landscape by Emile Lambinet Veyrasset. A Cortes, together with fine examples from the easels of E. Limmeus, Salmon, A. Veron, Zacharie, Noterman, C. Kuwasseg, M. Diaz, &c. These paintings having been purchased direct from the artists or reliable sources, a satisfactory guarantee will be given of their originality. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of valuable piano-fortes, all high cost, finished in the most fashionable style, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Ladd & Co., G. Hews, Ely & Munger, T. Gilbert, Davis & Bro., Osborn and others; also, three superb Grand Action pianos, with richly carved cases, together with several second-hand piano-fortes, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office, No. 338 Bowery.
JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 70 West Houston-st; consisting of rosewood suite, velvet and Brussels carpets, side-board, pier glasses, extension tables, chamber suites, engravings, oil-paintings, china and glassware, bedsteads, beds and bedding, table and toilet linens, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather. All goods must be removed on day of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
VERY LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture of two families removed from Harlem, will be sold THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 59 Beekman-st. Among this assortment you can find every article in the house-keeping line from basement; also, 3 rosewood pianofortes, very rich and good, which must be sold; also, thirty dozen chairs, 50 bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, any quantity of mattresses and bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Part in this sale will be a general assortment of heavy Boots adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court. Sale will be continued, at auction, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 389 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. The stock is ready for examination.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of P. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf waterproof boots.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—TWENTY CASES.—Hyacinths and Lillies, 4c. each; Double and Single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Iris, Anemonies, Ranunculi and Snowflakes, 3c. each; Crocus, 30c. per hundred. Now is the time to plant. Call or address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 15th day of January 1861.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

(OFFICIAL.
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 25th August, 1860

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved by the said Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47 belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants out-standing and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12 h of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15.000 TO $25,000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M & L., Box No. 2,818 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be re-opened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; THENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.
Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by
T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every (male) is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing sensation in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free, for $1, by LEWIS, No. 7 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 59 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Universal Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 4d3 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIEN. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Cure guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letter strictly confidential. Ladies from the country provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 71 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side.) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC BELT. No. 3 Astor-pl. is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; curative in safety, removing dysmenorrhœa in from one to three days. Spasmodic female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Oil-pensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It rocks out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only sure and safe remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860 the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New York, 10 30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 1 39 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
RINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to L. M. SINGER Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

EXPRESSES

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or execute "Calls" at
NO. 7 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order.

RICHARD M. HUNT, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beekman-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, $30 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50, Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 8. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carriers on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as

THE ELECTION.

Who Stay In, Who Go Out, and Who Come In.

The wretched weather of yesterday was much in favor of the "Unterrified Democracy," who rejoice in nothing so much as drizzly skies and filthy streets on the days of election. And yesterday was a day after their own heart—half-melted snow-flakes constantly falling, while the cross-walks were covered, ankle-deep, with mire and sludge. Owing in great part to this cause, the Democracy have gained an Alderman,—the Republicans holding five out of the nine seats contested for yesterday in the present Board, while the Démocracy will have five out of the nine in the Board of the ensuing year.

If any argument were needed for the new Charter now in contemplation, by which the Aldermanic District system is to be abolished in favor of a general City ticket, it might be found in the results of yesterday's exercise of the elective franchise by the free and independent voters of New-York. Suffice it on this head to state, that four Japanese Aldermen were candidates for reëlection, and every one of them was returned by a large majority. The five Republicans in the present Board, whose terms expire at the end of this month, are HENRY SMITH, (Jap.,) JOHN H. BRADY, (Jap.,) GEORGE STARR, (Jap.,) Alderman DARRAGH, (one of the few thoroughly honest men in the Common Council,) and Alderman OWENS, (Jap.) Of these five, three were not candidates for reëlection, to wit—STARR, OWENS and DARRAGH. The four Democrats in the present Board, whose terms expire this month, are JOHN T. HENRY, (Jap.,) WM. J. PECK, (Jap.,) NICHOLAS SEAGRIST and HENRY W. GENET, (Japs. of an aggravated type.) Of these four, PECK alone was not a candidate for reëlection. So, far as heard from, at the time of writing this summary, the following would appear to be the result in the various oddly numerated Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Alderman HENRY SMITH, Republican, has been reëlected by a large majority over HUGH CROZIER, the Tammany, and JOHN E. ENRIGHT, the Mozart candidate. The friends of CROZIER claim that he was sold out by the BYRNES and MINER factions, and that ENRIGHT only ran to elect SMITH.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Tammany Democrat, is reëlected over GEORGE C. BYRNE, Republican, and JEREMIAH BESSON, Mozart. BESSON was practically withdrawn from the fight early in the day, and all the friends whom he could influence cast their votes for BYRNE. The rank and file of Mozarters, however, must have supported HENRY in preference.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Alderman JOHN H. BRADY, Republican, who defied the Press to beat him, has made good his boast. He is reëlected over LAWRENCE M. VAN WART, Union Democrat, by a decisive majority. BRADY may claim this as an indorsement of his Japanese operations, but cannot properly call it a test vote on the question, as VAN WART was a Japanese member of the Board of Councilmen. The constituency, therefore, had no practical choice in the matter.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CHARLES J. CHIPP, nominated by the tax-payers irrespective of party, and indorsed afterwards by the united Democracy of Tammany and Mozart Halls, has been elected over DANIEL DARROW, Republican, and a gentleman named AUSTIN, the American nominee, who polled a few hundred votes. GEORGE STARR is the present Alderman.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Republicans have handsomely elected ISAAC DAYTON, a most acceptable man, over SAMUEL T. MUNSON, the Mozart candidate, afterwards indorsed by Tammany Hall. MUNSON is a Japanese member of the Board of Councilmen. The fact that Alderman DARRAGH (Republican) would not accept reëlection in this District has been widely regretted by his honest and intelligent constituents; but in the person of Mr. DAYTON we feel sure that he has a worthy successor.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—ALEXANDER FREAR, Tammany nominee, indorsed by Mozart Hall, has been elected by a decisive majority over Gen. HALL, Republican. FREAR was a ring-member of the Board of Councilmen last year, and would no doubt have been a Jap, had he retained his seat this year. WM. J. PECK (Jap. Dem.) was not in the field, feeling, no doubt, that he had already earned enough of glory.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—IRA A. ALLEN, Republican, and present member of the Board of Councilmen, is elected handsomely over PETER MASTERSON, Tammany, and NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the present Alderman, renominated by Mozart Hall. This is a home-blow to Mayor WOOD, the district being his residence and SEAGRIST one of his most devoted followers.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—ANDRE FROMENT, Tammany Democrat, is in a large majority over WM. HAW, Republican, and JOHN KINSLEY, the Mozart nominee. Alderman OWENS, (Jap.,) who goes out was a Republican. This is a Democratic gain, but Mr. FROMENT bears personally a high character for integrity, and will make, we believe, an acceptable public servant in a station "where such cattle are scarce."

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—The immortal HENRY W. GENET, a full-blooded Japanese Tammany Hall Democrat, has walked over the course and beaten WM. DURNING, Republican, and a half-stump, half-Mozart nominee, named CHURCHILL, who polled little more than a scattering vote. It is to be hoped that such an election may never occur again. December is a bad month for such business, wet, gloomy and disagreeable. A change to the month of March would give the decent citizens a much better chance of vindicating their rights without soiling their silk stockings.

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Dist.	
1.	Smith, 1500; Crozier, 750; Enright, 354.
3.	Byrne, 1379; Henry, 1701; Besson, 538; Crane, 75.
5.	Brady, 2133; Van Wart, 1685; Draper, 70.
7.	Darrow, 1506; Austin, 226; Chipp, 2062.
9.	Dayton, 1804; Berrian, 1595; Monson, 257.
11.	Hall, 1913; Frear, 2092.
13.	Allen, 1601; Masterson, 1027; Seagrist, 1,164. Drake, 169.
15.	Haw, 1826; Froment, 1604; Kinsley, 570; Voorhies, 246.
17.	Dunning, 769; Genet, 1661; Churchill, 117.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

First District—Henry Smith, (Rep.)
Third District—J. T. Henry, (Dem.)
Fifth District—John H. Brady, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Chas. J. Chipp, (Dem.)
Ninth District—Isaac Dayton, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Alex. J. Frear, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—Ira A. Allen, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—Andre Froment, (Dem.)
Seventeenth District—Henry C. Genet, (Dem.)

The Board consists of seventeen members. The members from the even Districts, whose terms will not expire this year, are all Democrats. The Board for 1861 will therefore be constituted thus:

Democrats	13
Republicans	4
Democratic majority	9

Suspension of the Opera.

There will be no performance at the Academy to-night. The following communication from Mr. B. ULLMAN explains very completely the reason why:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is my painful duty to announce to the public that I see myself compelled to close the Opera.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of approbation with which the "Jewess" has been received by the Press and the public, the receipts after the first night have fallen greatly below the expenses. This I ascribe to the precarious state of affairs in general, and to the disorganization into which the Opera has fallen during my absence in Europe.

Under these circumstances I cannot do otherwise but retire from the management, and tender my best thanks for the generous aid I have received from the Press, the artists, and all the employes of the Opera.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
B. ULLMAN.

And thus one more unfortunate passes to grief. In an institution where failure seems to be the natural order of things, it is folly to attempt to explain its recurrence as something phenomenal. Mr. ULLMAN has kept the wolf from the door longer than most of his predecessors, and has been conspicuous for boldness and enterprise. From the commencement of his career to the present time he has acted consistently on the theory that musical reputations could alone reward the manager. He has at various times engaged artists of the highest reputation—paying them enormous salaries, not merely because they were really and truly good, but because they had the reputation of being good. We are sure that so long as these artists were to be had Mr. ULLMAN did his best to obtain them. But, in time, the supply gave out, and then it became necessary to manufacture reputations by high-pressure and other ingenious devices. Public disappointment was soon followed by public indifference, and the grand result of Mr. ULLMAN'S experiment and all operatic management is failure. Mr. ULLMAN'S letter simply gives new point to the old story. If he needs consolation he will find it in the pages of musical history. Since the introduction of Italian Opera in this country the responsibilities of management have devolved on many shoulders, and they have all succumbed beneath the pressure. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the burdens are intolerable.

Mr. ULLMAN hints at several causes which seem to have contributed to the present crisis; the precarious state of affairs in general, past bad management, and a present want of appreciation on the part of the public, to the merits of the "Jewess." Cheerless as the prospect seems to the ex-manager, it is not without its bright side to others, and there are fresh speculators already in the field. The Academy will actually open to the public on Friday next, under the joint management of Mme. FABBRI, Signor STROZZI and Herr FORMES. The opera selected for the occasion is AUBER'S "Masaniello." Are we ridiculous or indecent in wishing the new enterprise good speed.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will repeat to-night his great rôle of "Richelieu," the performance of which excited so much enthusiasm on Friday last.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Presidential Electors and the Republican State Committee—A Meeting of Politicians—What is Thought of the Crisis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The attendance of Republican politicians is very large, attracted by the meeting of the Electors and the State Committee on the same day.

The Electors organized at 4 o'clock this afternoon—Ex-Governor KING being elected President. Every Elector answered to his name. After organizing, the College adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the vote of the State will be officially declared, and certified copies forwarded to Washington by special messenger.

There is quite a contest between S. L. WOODFORD, of New-York, GEORGE BULL, of Erie, and JAS. TERWILLIGER, of Onondega, for the appointment of Messenger. It is presumed that the bearer of the vote will have a strong claim upon the President for a good fat office.

The State Committee met this evening at the Delavan House. After some routine business, Ex-Senator DART offered a series of resolutions, reaffirming the position of the Republican Party, congratulating the country upon the success of the Chicago nominees, and declaring strongly against any retrograde movement. There was considerable discussion over these resolves. The Committee were a unit on the views embodied, but there was some question as to the policy of making a declaration at this time. It was finally decided to adopt the resolves, and they were referred to a Committee to be put in shape. The Committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it will meet for the purpose of formally adopting the proposed resolution.

There has been a protracted discussion among those assembled here of the concessions proposed by the Albany *Evening Journal*. Without a single exception, the policy of the *Journal* is condemned or dissented from. Among those with whom I have talked who disagree with Mr. WEED are the State officers, Hon. Chas. Cooke, Geo. W. Patterson, Gov. King, Senators Lapham and Ramsay, Ex-Senator Dimmick, and James Wadsworth. Every member of the Electoral College, Judge Hogeboom, Ex-Senator H. B. Stanton, Mr. Clapp of the Buffalo *Express*, Allen of Rochester *Democrat*, Peck of the Auburn *Advertiser*, Hon. Thomas Clowes, Hallis White, V. W. Smith, George Opdyke, Simeon Draper, Ex-Senator Carroll, Senator Freeman, and Black, of the Watertown *Journal*. Mr. WEED to-day told a friend that he had not received the approval of any one prominent member of the Republican Party, and this evening's *Journal* almost entirely recedes from its first proposition. There are a number of gentlemen here obtaining indorsements of their political services and commendations of their claims upon the incoming Administration. Among the most prominent are Gen. B. F. BRUCE, who wants to be Marshal for the Western District of New-York, and Gen. BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr, who wishes to be the successor of Mr. DIX, your Postmaster. There are a number of smaller fish in the pool, but these are the only big sharks that I have seen following in the wake of the Electors.

LEO.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

Mr. Beckwith, for the defence, obtained permission to produce another witness.

Martin Winch, sworn—Saw David Stuart on the Fair grounds the first day of the Fair, Oct. 14, 1857; spoke with Stuart.

As rebutting testimony for the complainant, Mary Spaulding was recalled. She testified that Mrs. Burch told her that Mr. Stuart was present when the clock was unpacked, and helped put it up.

Fanny Burch recalled—Testified that Mrs. Burch told her Stuart was present when the clock was received, and when one of the figures was taken out; she was quite ashamed he was so very rude.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect any other conversation; only recollect this; believe it was in the parlor; she told me no one else was present.

Christopher Roberts called for the complainant—Am book-keeper of Burch's Bank; Burch was home 24th of December, 1857; can't say if he was at home all day.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect seeing him that day; the only reason I have for supposing him home is from the checks.

The counsel for the defendant introduced a number of witnesses to rebut the testimony of Mr. Joy and Dr. Allen.

Benjamin F. Ayer testified that the letter shown to Dr. Allen was a copy of Mrs. Burch's letter in Stuart's own handwriting; he identified the copy produced as that shown Dr. Allen.

Mr. Van Arman, for the complainant, opposed the introduction of any more testimony as to what Stuart had said about the letter. The point was argued at length, Beckwith and Browning for the defence arguing in favor of their right to prove that this copy only was ever exhibited by Stuart. Much of the testimony tending to disprove the statements of Joy and Allen was admitted.

Ayer testified that he had conversed with Dr. Allen on the subject of the letter.

C. H. King sworn—He deposed that Stuart stated in his presence it was almost Providential that he had been able to obtain a copy from Burrill, of the letter he had received from Mrs. Burch, which he had destroyed shortly after its receipt; I never had the slightest connection with this case.

Some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen, including some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Chicago testified to an intimate acquaintance with David Stuart, for periods of from four to twenty-five years, and some to close business relations; all swore to his reputation for veracity, and testified that they would believe him under oath.

The evidence on both sides was then closed, the complainant receiving the privilege to produce the deposition of Mrs. Thompson, whenever received.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The argument was commenced this afternoon, Mr. Miller opening for the defence. His speech occupied almost the whole afternoon, after which, the deposition of Mrs. H. M. Thompson, in support of the testimony of Mrs. Anna T. Mather, was read.

The Court adjourned till nine to-morrow. The case will probably close Saturday.

[The letter of our special reporter, containing a full report of the testimony of Stuart, will be found on third page.]

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Austin*, from Brazos on the 1st inst., has arrived.

A proclamation for the election of new Presidential electors had been published in the *Ledo de Tejada*. DEL DE TEDJAA was the favorite candidate in Northern Mexico.

The Liberals were investing the Capital, and it was believed it would be taken.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamships *De Soto* and *Philadelphia* have arrived from Havana, 28th. News anticipated.

Mail Robbery.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A train boy on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, named W. H. HUDSON, was yesterday arrested for robbing the mails of notes and drafts to the amount of $11,000, which were found in his possession. He was examined before Commissioner HOYNE and held for trial.

Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Last evening as a freight train was passing through the bridge at Freemansburgh, eight cars ran off the track and broke through the flooring. FRANCIS MEIGHAM, conductor, was killed. The bridge was not injured.

Burning of a Lunatic Asylum.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky, was burned on Friday morning. All the inmates except one were saved. Loss on the building $200,000.

Old Factory at Northboro Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The old factory at Northboro was destroyed by fire last night; loss $35,000. Many persons were thrown out of employment.

The Putnam Phalanx.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived here to day, and were cordially received. They were welcomed by the Mayor in a speech. A military dinner was afterwards given. One of the officers of the Phalanx, in responding to the speech of the Mayor, broached the subject of secession, and declared their determination to meet secession at the point of the bayonet, causing considerable ill feeling.

Meeting of the Allegheny County Bondholders.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Bondholders at the Exchange, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven, authorized to meet and confer with any committee or representatives empowered by the people of Allegheny County or Pittsburgh, or the authorities thereof, in reference to a compromise and settlement of the claims of bondholders.

Mayoralty Nomination in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

MOSES KIMBALL was last night nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Boston.

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

JAMES D. GREEN was reëlected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by 16 plurality over Mr. SARGENT.

In Chelsea, FRANK B. FAY was elected by 342 majority.

The Vote of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

BRECKINRIDGE'S majority over BELL and DOUGLAS is 32,100.

The Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Tolls received for the season exceed, by fouror five thousand dollars, the sum of three millions.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull and 10c. lower. WHEAT active and 1½c.@2c. lower; sales 46,000 bushels, at 70c.@70½c. for No. 1; 67c.@67½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady at 26c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York: Bank rates advanced to 8 ₱ cent. premium, and Banks are selling very sparingly.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY active at 13½c. HOGS in better demand; sales 2 000 head at $6 25@$6 50. Receipts of the week 40.000. MESS PORK in good demand at $14 25. LARD quiet at 9½c.@9½c. Green Meats in good demand at 4½c.@6½c.@6¾c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York steady, at ¼c. ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales at $1 33 for White Western, and $1 15 for Red Winter. OATS firm, at 37c. for State, afloat. CORN at 65c, in lots. BARLEY less active; Winter, 66c.@67c. for Monroe County four-rowed; sales 8,000 bushels Canada West Malt, at 90c.@95c. WHISKY lower; sales 200 bbls., at 18½c.@18½c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 4—P. M.

FLOUR quiet, with small sales of extra Ohio and Indiana at $5@$5 25; and double extras at $5 50@$6 12½. GRAIN—Market for all descriptions quiet, and nothing doing. DRESSED HOGS are selling at $5@$5 50 for under and over 200 lbs. WHISKEY nominal at 17½c. *Lake Imports*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with moderate demand for Interior and Eastern trade; sales, 500 barrels, at $5 for Extra State. GRAIN—Market quiet; no sales but retail lots. *Lake Imports*—7,100 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bush.; Red, $1 20 @ $1 27; White, $1 28 @ $1 35; CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels at 65c. @ 66c.; COFFEE quiet, at 12½c. @ 14½c.; HAMS 12c. @ 13c.; WHISKY dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 3.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 6,000 bales, at 9¼c. @ 9¾c. for middling. WHEAT steady at $1 35@$1 40. CORN, 60c.@64c. WHISKY, 18c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1¼c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New York was quoted yesterday at ¼ per cent. premium. Financial matters at present are settled.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales; market dull at 9c.@9½c. for middling.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New York at 3 per cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Stocks heavy and inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF THE STABBING AFFRAY IN ESSEX-STREET.—Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest at No. 148 Essex-street, upon the body of LEONARD GANDER, one of the Germans who was stabbed on Sunday night at the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, while fighting with two brothers named XAVIER and CHARLES HOCKREITER. In consequence of his inability to procure the attendance of the witnesses of the affray, the Coroner postponed his investigation, but his Deputy, Dr. BOUTON, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, which resulted in showing that his death had been caused by a wound in the side, the knife having entered his left lung. HENRY KLOTZ, the other man who was stabbed on the same occasion, is in a very precarious state, and Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday took his *ante-mortem* deposition with reference to the circumstances of the fight. Upon his testimony the jury rendered a verdict charging the brothers HOCKREITER with having inflicted the injury. The inquest in the case of GANDER will be conducted to-day at the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, commencing at 9½ o'clock. All the persons who engaged in the affray are said to have been very much intoxicated when it occurred.

THE TRIALS OF A LANDLADY—AN UNDESIRABLE BOARDER.—MRS. MARY A. PARKER, keeper of a first-class boarding-house at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, was yesterday summoned before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, charged with having unlawfully taken possession of three trunks and their contents, valued in the aggregate at $300, belonging to a man named HENRY LIVINGSTON. A partial examination into the matter was entered upon by the magistrate, when it transpired that LIVINGSTON had, some weeks since, taken board for himself, his wife and three children at the defendant's house, agreeing to pay therefor $40 per week. At the expiration of a week the board-bill was presented, but the complainant took no notice of it, and the following day he removed his family from the house. Believing that she had a lien upon his baggage until her bill should be paid Mrs. PARKER prevented the removal of the trunks in question from the house, and consequently LIVINGSTON lodged the complaint against her for larceny. The case is still under investigation, but the probability is that it will be dismissed.

FIRE AND ARRESTS FOR ARSON.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 57 Crosby-street, in a building occupied by ANTHONY HOLTZ as a dwelling and work-shop. Damage to the extent of $700 resulted, but the loss is covered by an insurance of $500 each in the New Amsterdam and Kings County Insurance Companies. From certain indications about the premises, it is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, and HOLTZ, his wife and daughter, were apprehended on a charge of arson. They were sent to prison pending an examination by the Fire Marshal.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ELIAL F. HALL, Esq., of this City, has been authorized by Attorney-General MEYERS to commence proceedings by *quo warranto* to try the title to the office of Trustees of the Church of the Puritans, of Dr. HARE and his associates, who were decided to have been elected last Spring.

RECITALS AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Mr. TABISTRO, continuing the course before the members of this Association, will recite this evening, from memory, the "Merchant of Venice."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALL OF A DRAW-BRIDGE.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Draw-bridge over Newtown Creek, connecting Greenpoint with Queen's County, on the road commenced some years ago by the now defunct Flushing Plank Road Company, but never completed, fell by the weight of a team, injuring one person severely, and several horses. The team was what is known as a stone truck, and was drawn by ten horses. Swung to the truck was a piece of marble about nine feet long and three feet square at the end, weighing about sixteen tons. The truck-master, instead of crossing the centre of the bridge, as advised, attempted to cross on one side. As the team got upon the draw, the chains supporting it gave way—the draw sank down one side, and upset the truck and four horses into the river. A man in charge of the wheel-horses had one of his legs broken in two places, by getting caught between the team and rail of the bridge. He was attended by Dr. S. K. SNELL, who does not consider his injuries of so serious a character as to be necessarily fatal. The horses were got out of the river alive, but all of them were more or less injured—one or two seriously. The cart and stone are yet in the river, and it will be a nice job for somebody to recover them. The Company owning this bridge is defunct, it is said, but there is a toll-house on the spot, and it is understood that the toll-taker keeps the bridge in repair for the fees he receives. An interesting legal question may grow out of this case, as to who is responsible for damages, should the owner of the team feel disposed to sue somebody. This bridge has never been considered a very strong one; but as soon as the team was captured yesterday, the draw sprung back into place, so that travel over it was not interrupted. It sags a little on one side—that is all.

NEW POLICE STATION-HOUSE.—The new Sixth Precinct Station-house, corner of Morrell and Stagg streets, is now nearly completed. It is constructed of brick;—main building, 30 by 50 feet, three stories high, with an extension 30 by 35 feet, two stories high. The main entrance is on Stagg-street. On the first floor of the main building there are six rooms,—reception and muster room, Captain's private office and bed-room. The other rooms on the floor are sleeping-rooms. The second floor has three rooms,—sitting-room, Court-room for Fifth District Judge, and private office. Fourth floor—sleeping apartments, bath-room, &c. Extension—The lower floor is divided into ten cells, each 2 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. Above these are two sleeping apartments for strangers. The total cost of building and ground, when completed, will be about $12,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named FLOYD FORQUA, was instantly killed, yesterday, at Calvary Cemetery under the following circumstances: Deceased, with others, was engaged in raising an old pump out of a well by means of a derrick. While the pump was suspended the derrick gave way and a piece of it struck FORQUA on the head, and knocking him head-foremost into the well, which is about seventy-five feet deep. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, corner of South Sixth and Fifth streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Deceased was a single man, 24 years old.

A SWINDLER THWARTED.—A few days since a man called at the jewelry establishment of SPIES & CHAMPNEY, No. 133 Fulton-street, and left an order for jewelry amounting to $350. Subsequently the firm received a written request, signed "DUDLEY P. ELY & Co," (distillers,) requesting that the article be sent by the bearer and a check would be returned for the amount. Mr. SPIES thought this a singular way of doing business, and concluded to call upon Mr. ELY himself. He did so, and ascertained that Mr. ELY had given no such order.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor named JAMES BENSART, attached to the ship *J. H. Elliott*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, had both of his legs broken yesterday by falling from a mast of the ship to the deck. He was taken to the L. I. C. Hospital for treatment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A girl named MARY LOWRY was locked up by Justice BLACHLEY yesterday to answer a charge of stealing property valued at $75 from her employer, at No. 352 Hicks-street. The stolen articles were found in her possession.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Officer BRIDGET, of the First Precinct, on Monday night arrested an Italian, named FELIX LOCO, while in the act of breaking into the house of Mrs. HUBBARD, No. 118 Columbia-street. A set of burglars' tools were found on the prisoner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named HENRY RICHARDS was knocked down on Division-avenue, near Leonard-street, Monday night, and robbed of a watch and $3 in money. His assailants escaped.

A NUISANCE.—The kerosene oil factory, at the foot of Kent-avenue, was decided by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to be a nuisance, and the proprietor was fined $100.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; Col. G. Willis, of Fort Wayne; Capt. G. Lathrop, of Hudson, N. Y.; Dr. O. T. Iglehart, of the U. S. Navy; L. Cooper, of Maryland; and J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the St Nicholas.

Hon. Mr. Corbin, of Washington; Judge Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; Gov. Barstow, of Rhode Island; Col. Geo. Pierce, of Boston; Judge Butterfield, of Utica; and J. Parkhurst, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Judge Livingston, of New-York; Reverdy Johnson, Jr., of Baltimore; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Chauncey Barnard, of N. T-; and G. B. Bliss, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Andrew G. Curtin, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania; D. Wilson, of St. Marys; R. R. Threlfall and J. Hawkins, of England; and G. E. Thatcher, of Louisiana, are at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; and G. M. Briggs, of Manchester, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

The New-York Central Railroad.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of November, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1860	$730,521 58
1859	637.792 13
Increase	$92,709 45

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE!
HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION!

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased from you a few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced. We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. FULLER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers,

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS,
OPEN THIS DAY.
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway.
Including the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY
and
JARVES COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

LET THE SUFFERERS HEAR IT.—GEORGE BROOKS, Jersey City, afflicted with periodical attacks of Bronchitis over eighteen months, has been perfectly cured by a five weeks' use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Africa* will close to-day at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Havana Mails by the *Quaker City* will close to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises. .11 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 56 | Gov. Island. 1 39 | Hell Gate... 3 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Thomas Swan, Ramsay, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Princeton, Wamack, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Resolute, Mellvery, Bristol, Moorewood & Co.; Richard III., Scott, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Rasca, Rich, Elizabethport, Crocker, Wood, & Co.

Brigs Jaffa, (Br.,) Robinson, Halifax, J. S. Whitney; W. H. Park, Adams, Portland, H. D. Brockman & Co.

Schooners Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; B. Hart, Hardy, Deals, Island, J. B. Gager; New-York, Goodrod, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop William Penn, Terry, Westport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Passed a schr. sunk in 7 fathoms water, name unknown, 5 miles N. of Barnegat, with vessel alongside, taking rigging and sails of masts.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez and Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandervoort, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Victoria, Andersen, London and Gravesend Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Morgan, is anchored at S. W. spit.

Ship Gibraltar, Clifford, Hamburg Oct. 18, and Cuxhaven Oct. 24, to H. D. Brockman & Co., is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen Oct. 11, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Came North Channel, around Shetland, and encountered heavy gales from S. W. and W. S. W. Oct. 28, saw Iceland. Since then, had light and variable westerly winds; was 10 ds. on and near the Banks of Newfoundland; has been as high as lat. 65 N., with very bad weather. Nov. 16, lat. 46 30, lon. 44 30, spoke ship Robin Hood, bound E. One birth and one death on the passage.

Bark Light Brigade, (Br.,) Willetts, Bermuda, 12 ds., in ballast to H. J. & C. A De Wolf.

Brig Sarah, Wilson, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Cranmer, Virginia, for Fairhaven, with oysters.

Schr. Estelle, Pendleton, Virginia, for New-Haven, with oysters.

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond 2 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Wm. Allen, (3-masted,) Gray, Baltimore 4 ds. with coal.

Schr. Angeline Vancleef, Lemon, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Martha S. Skinner, Weeks, New-Bedford, for New Smyrna, Fla.

Schr. Madonna, Conkl'n, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Collins, Cramer, Alexandria, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Charger, Robiston, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Teresa C. Smith, Alexandria, for Dighton, coal.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Fallen, Baltimore 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. C. Town, Lathrop, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Aaron, Woodmason, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. P. Phare, Cramer, Alexandria 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hulse, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. S. W. Benedict, Ellison, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Albert Phare, Allen, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Deputy, Carroll, New-Haven 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with snow and rain.

BELOW—Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted, before reported,) from Glasgow, is still below.

Sailed.

Steamship John Bell, (Br. screw,) for Glasgow, passed the Battery at 12:40 P. M., and anchored at Quarantine. Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. ships Tranquebar, Savannah; Rockingham, Liverpool; bark Mustang, New-Orleans; schr. Julia Fox, Charleston.

NORFOLK, Dec. 4.—Arr. schr. J. M. Hinton, from Philadelphia. Was blown to sea in the late gale. stove galley, lost boat and water-casks. The crew were 76 hours without water